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LITTLE FOOTPRINTS IN BIBLE LANDS

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LITTLE FOOTPRINTS

IN

BIBLE LANDS;

OR,

SIMPLE LESSONS IN SACRED HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY,

FOR THE USE OF

PALESTINE CLASSES AND SABBATH SCHOOLS.

BY J. H. VINCENT.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION,

BY REV. T. M. EDDY, D.D.

New York:
PUBLISHED BY CARLTON & PORTER,
SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, 200 MULBERRY-STREET.

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PREFACE.

THE title-page of this little volume indicates its design. It contains a concise outline of Bible history from the creation of the world to the death of John the "beloved disciple." Especial attention is given to the localities referred to in the lives and journeyings of the most prominent Scripture characters. Thus the book is a compend of sacred history, biography, and geography, presented in the form of questions and answers. The answers are brief, and are, whenever possible, expressed in the language of Scripture.

By means of songs and map-exercises, the localities become familiar to the pupil, and a lively interest in the otherwise dry and dull details of Bible geography is sustained. This interest is increased by concert-recitations, and by the system of gradation and rewards adopted in the Palestine class, with special reference to which these lessons have been prepared. A full account of this class is given in part sixth.

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With timidity the work is given to the press. Its publication is a response to numerous calls from individuals who have witnessed the practical operations of the system above indicated, from many friends of the Sabbath-school, and from the annual Conference of which the author is a member.

Hoping that its publication may contribute somewhat toward the great cause of religious education, this little work is prayerfully committed to the Churches and children of our land.

INTRODUCTION.

THE little volume here presented to the public, in the judgment of the writer, supplies a felt want in Sabbath-school literature. The author is no theorist, but an arduous and eminently successful worker in the Sabbath-school. He has made the philosophy of the system his careful study for years, and has experimented thoroughly as to the most successful method of accomplishing the great end, the conversion of childhood.

He early found, as many others have, that with the ordinary facilities and modes of teaching it is extremely difficult to render sacred history and geography other than uninteresting to young children, and indeed to those of larger growth. And yet, how much there is of interest in these studies! We accompany the march of the race, and commune with its historic characters. We walk paths traversed by patriarchs; ascend mountains trod by the feet of holy seers and prophets; nay, more, we wander amid scenes made sacred by the bodily presence of Him who was greater than patriarch or prophet.

As here taught, they are uninteresting no longer. The writer has had the pleasure of seeing the plan of the volume tested in actual experiment; not in the studied drill of the "exhibition," but in the ordinary and regular course of school exercises. He has listened to the inspiring song of the "*Pilgrims*;" has heard the stories of the "*Residents*," as with the familiarity of actual acquaintance they told of plain, and river, and mountain; was delighted with the thoroughness of the "*Explorers*," and charmed with the recital of the "*Dwellers in Jerusalem*." Sacred biography was full of character and incident, and sacred geography alive with interest.

The author has carefully examined the maps and statements of Robinson, Olin, Durbin, Stanley, Thomson, Osborn, and Barclay, and his maps, though necessarily small, are in accordance with the latest and best authorities.

The music and songs are well adapted to the work. Most of the latter are from Mr. Vincent's own pen, and are well worthy of preservation.*

It is hoped that the publication of this little volume will cause a revolution in the Biblical study of our Sunday-schools, and that "Palestine Classes" will be formed in every village. The author has not given us merely a beautiful theory of what *may be done*, but has furnished the apparatus with which the work has been successfully accomplished. In working his system, minor variations will no doubt be made, but we suggest to pastors and superintendents that the system here embodied is the result of careful, varied, and protracted experiment. It has been tested by others than the author, under the disadvantage of the absence of text-books and apparatus, and has been successful. But let it be remembered that no system *works itself*. Effort and industry are indispensable.

The outlines of these lessons were published in the Northwestern Christian Advocate in 1857, and were received with much favor. From various quarters came calls for their publication in permanent and convenient form. The Rock River Annual Conference unanimously made a similar request, and Mr. Vincent no longer felt free to decline. The work has been thoroughly revised, and is given to the press.

The book comes from the Northwest, one of the fragrant buds prophetic of the golden harvest of healthful literature yet to be reaped from its broad and peerless prairies.

T. M. EDDY.

OFFICE N. W. CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE,
CHICAGO, ILL., *August* 14, 1860.

* The songs named "The Captivities," "Palestine," and "Christ" were written by Miss S. M. Irish.

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LITTLE FOOTPRINTS

IN

BIBLE LANDS.

Part First.

INITIATORY LESSONS.

The nations and countries that are round about Jerusalem.—Ezek. v, 5.
Unto thee, and unto thy seed, I will give all these countries.—Gen. xxvi, 3.

Behold the measure of the promise filled;
See Salem built, the labor of a God!
Bright as a sun the sacred city shines:
All kingdoms and all princes of the earth
Flock to that light; the glory of all lands
Flows into her.—COWPER.

Song No. 1.—Invitation. Air: "*O come, come away.*"

O come, brothers, come, and cheerily reciting
Geography of land and sea
Our loud chorus swell!
The life of earth so round and old,
Its oceans wild and mountains bold,
Shall now in verse be told:
Then come, swell the song!

And first let us sing, in loud and cheerful measure,
Of hallowed scenes and sacred streams
Within the promised land:
A land of honey, milk, and wine,
Of cedars high and creeping vine,
Thou Sacred Palestine!
Our song is of thee!

And then let us find where Paradise was planted,
Where Eden lay before the day
Of shame, sin, and death;
With Abraham in Egypt dwell,
Of Israel in Arabia tell,
And loud our chorus swell
In fair Palestine.

Lesson I.—Bible Lands.

Teacher. What is Sacred Geography?

Children. A description of sacred places on the earth.

T. Of what parts of the earth does sacred geography treat?

C. Of those countries mentioned in the Bible: also called Bible Lands.

T. Where do they lie?

C. In Europe, Asia, and Africa; principally in Asia.

T. Name the most important of these countries?

C. Armenia, Media, Parthia, Persia, Chaldea, (also called Shinar and Babylonia,) Arabia, Philistia, Mesopotamia, Assyria, Phenicia, Syria, Canaan, Egypt, Libya, Ethiopia, Spain, Italy, Greece, and Asia Minor.

See Chant No. 1, *page* 107.

Lesson II.—Arabia, Asia Minor, Southern Europe.

T. How is Arabia usually divided?

C. Into three parts, Arabia Felix, Arabia Deserta, and Arabia Petrea.

T. Name some of the ancient inhabitants of Arabia.

C. Idumeans, Ishmaelites, Amalekites, Ammonites, Midianites, Moabites, Horites, and Sabeans.

T. Name the principal divisions of Asia Minor.

C. Lycia, Caria, Lydia, Mysia, Bithynia, Paphlagonia, Cappadocia, Pontus, Cilicia, Pamphylia, Lycaonia, Pisidia, Phrygia, and Galatia.

T. What parts of Southern Europe are mentioned in the Bible?

C. Thracia, Macedonia, Dalmatia in Illyricum, Achaia or Greece, Italy, and Spain.

See Chant No. 2, *page* 108.

Lesson III.—Palestine.

T. "And Moses went up from the plain of Moab unto the mountain of Nebo, to the top of Pisgah, that is over against Jericho:

C. "And the Lord showed him all the land of Gilead, unto Dan, and all Naphtali, and the land of Ephraim and Manasseh, and all the land of Judah, unto the utmost sea,

T. "And the south, and the plain of the valley of Jericho, the city of palm-trees, unto Zoar.

C. "And the Lord said unto him, This is the land which I sware unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, saying, I will give it unto thy seed." Deut. xxxiv, 1–4.

T. Which is the most sacred of all lands?

C. Palestine or Palestina, also called the Holy Land, Canaan, Promised Land, Land of Israel, and Judea.

T. Why did it receive these names?

C. It was called *Palestina*, from the Philistines, who came from Egypt and settled on the southwest coast; *Holy Land*, because the Jews were a holy people, and because Christ, the holy Saviour, lived, taught, and died there; *Canaan*, from Canaan the fourth son of Ham, whose eleven sons dwelt in it; *Promised Land*, because God promised to Abraham that his descendants should possess it; *Land of Israel*, because it was occupied by the descendants of Jacob or Israel; *Judea*, because Judah was the largest tribe.

T. Which is the most sacred of all cities?

C. Jerusalem, in Palestine, also called the Holy City.

T. How far is it from New York?

C. About six thousand miles.

T. Through what bodies of water must we pass in going to Jerusalem?

C. The Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea.

T. How long does it require to go from New York to Jerusalem?

C. By sail, less than ten weeks; by steam, less than one month.

T. How is Palestine bounded?

C. North by Syria, east by Syria and Arabia Deserta, south by Arabia Petrea, and west by the Mediterranean Sea.

T. What is the size of the land?

C. About one hundred and eighty miles in length, ninety miles in breadth at the south, and forty-three at the north.

T. By what government is the Holy Land now held?

C. The Turkish government.

Song No. 2.—The Pilgrim Song. Air: "*The Old Granite State.*"

O'er the stormy ocean riding
Through Gibraltar's doorway gliding,
We all shall soon be residing
In the land of Palestine.
Chorus—We're a band of pilgrims (*Repeat twice.*)
On our way to Palestine.

Land of mountains grim and hoary,
Land of ancient pride and glory,
Rich in monument and story,
Is the land of Palestine. (*Chorus.*)

Pass the Mediterranean waters,
And at Joppa take our quarters,
Lo! Columbia's sons and daughters
Safely dwell in Palestine. (*Chorus.*)

Now a band of brave explorers,
With a map unfurled before us,
In a loud and lively chorus,
Let us sing of Palestine. (*Chorus.*)

Lesson IV.—Divisions of Palestine.

T. By whom was Canaan first settled?

C. By tribes descended from the eleven sons of Canaan.

T. Name them.

C. Sidonians, Hittites, Jebusites, Ammonites, Girgasites, Hivites, Arkites, Sinites, Arvadites, Zemarites, and Hamathites.* Genesis x, 15–20.

* By the frequent and rapid repetition of these names, the scholars will soon recite them in concert so well as to make it a pleasant, and almost amusing exercise.

T. Name other ancient inhabitants of this land mentioned in the Scriptures.

C. Anakim. Deut. ii, 10, 11. Rephaim, Kenites, Kenizzites, Kadmonites and Perizzites. Gen. xv, 18–21.

T. How was Canaan divided in the days of Joshua?

C. Into twelve parts for the twelve tribes.

T. Name them.

C. Judah, Simeon, Benjamin, Dan, Ephraim, Manasseh, Issachar, Zebulon, Asher, Naphtali, Gad, and Reuben.*

T. How was Canaan divided after the days of Solomon?

C. Into the kingdoms of Judah and Israel.

T. What tribes did the kingdom of Judah compose?

C. Judah and Benjamin.

T. The kingdom of Israel?

C. The remaining ten tribes.

T. How was Canaan divided in the days of Christ?

C. Into Galilee, Samaria, and Judea on the west of the Jordan, and Perea on the east.

T. Name other divisions of the land east of the Jordan.

C. Iturea, Trachonitis, Abilene, Auranitis, Bashan, Gaulonitis, and Decapolis, or the regions of the ten cities.

Song No. 3.—The Tribes.†

The tribes of Israel now enrolled,
As God division made,
When he their hosts from Egypt called,
And to the Jordan led.

First *Judah*, *Simeon*, and *Dan*,
With *Benjamin* repeat,
Manasseh, *Ephraim* we scan,
And *Issachar* we meet.

By Issachar lies *Zebulon*,
Then *Asher*, *Naphtali*,
And passing through *Manasseh east*
To *Gad* and *Reuben* fly.

* See Map No. 2, page 95. † See Chant No. 3, page 110.

Lesson V.—Map Exercise.

(Scholars are required to answer the following questions, and point out on the map the places mentioned.)

Point to Chaldea—Give its names. Armenia—its mountains. Syria. Asia Minor—Its divisions. Canaan—Eleven tribes by whom it was first settled. Different names of Palestine. Divisions in the days of Joshua—In the days of Christ. Point out Media—Philistia—Egypt—Parthia—Mesopotamia—Libya—Persia—Assyria—Ethiopia. Were there two Ethiopias? Where? Phenicia—Greece—Italy—Thracia—Dalmatia—Macedonia—Divisions of Arabia. Point to Samaria—Galilee—Judea—The land in which Abram was born—Moses—Job—David—Paul. The land in which the Israelites were slaves—In which they wandered for forty years. Where was Aram? Elam? Aram Naharaim? Padan-Aram?

Part Second.

PILGRIM LESSONS.

Come ye, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, to the house of the God of Jacob. Isaiah ii, 3.

Let us go up at once and possess it. Num. xiii, 30.

"Then let us haste away
To that bless'd land to Israel given,
Where faith, unsaddened by decay,
Dwells nearest to its native heaven.
We'll stand within the temples bound,
In courts by kings and prophets trod;
We'll bless with tears the sacred ground,
And there be earnest with our God."

Lesson I.—Antediluvian.

Teacher. "Whereupon are the foundations of the earth fastened? or who laid the corner-stone thereof, when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy? Job xxxviii, 6, 7.

Children. "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." Gen. i, 1. "He stretcheth out the north over the empty place, and hangeth the earth upon nothing." Job xxvi, 7.

T. What is the shape of the earth?

C. Round, like the dew-drop, the moon, the evening star, and the sun.

T. What is the size of the earth?

C. Circumference about twenty-five thousand miles; diameter about eight thousand.

T. In what book do we find the earliest account of the earth?

C. In Genesis, the first book of the Bible, written by Moses.

T. What was the earliest division of the earth's surface mentioned in Genesis?

C. "And God called the dry land Earth, and the gathering together of the waters called he Seas."

T. What places on the land does Moses mention in the first part of Genesis?

C. Several countries and mountains, a garden, and a city.

T. Name the countries.

C. Eden, Havilah, Ethiopia, Assyria, and Nod.

T. What mountains?

C. The "mountains of Ararat."

T. What garden?

C. "A garden eastward in Eden." Gen. ii, 8.

T. What does Moses say of a river?

C. "And a river went out of Eden to water the garden."

T. How was it divided?

C. Into "four heads," or branches.

T. Name them.

C. Pison, Gihon, Hiddekel or Tigris, and Euphrates.

T. What city does he mention?

C. The city of Enoch, in the land of Nod, built by Cain, and called after his son Enoch.

T. Can all these rivers and countries be now found?

C. They cannot. The face of the country has been greatly changed by the deluge and by terrible earthquakes.

T. As some marks are still left, in what part of the world do we generally fix the site of the garden of Eden?

C. In Armenia, in Asiatic Turkey, south of the Black Sea, and near the mountains of Ararat.

Lesson II.—The Deluge.

T. What important events are recorded in the first eight chapters of Genesis?

C. 1. The creation, (chapters i and ii.) 2. The sin of Adam and his banishment from Eden, (chapter iii.) 3. The murder of Abel by his brother Cain, (chapter iv.) 4. The deluge, (chapters vi, vii, viii.)

T. When did the deluge occur?

C. About sixteen hundred and fifty-six (1656) years after the creation, or about twenty-three hundred and forty-eight (2348) years before Christ.

T. Whom did God save from the flood?

C. Noah and his family.

T. How did he save them?

C. By means of an ark.

T. What can you say about the ark?

C. It was built of gopher wood, pitched throughout with pitch. It had three stories, several rooms, a window, and a door. The ark was about 550 feet in length, 91 in breadth, and 54 in height.

T. Who were in the ark?

C. Noah and his wife, Shem, Ham, and Japheth and their wives, eight persons in all; also beasts, clean and unclean, and fowls of the air.

T. Who was Noah?

C. The son of Lamech, and grandson of Methusalah. He "was a just man, and perfect in his generation, and Noah walked with God."

T. How long did the flood last?

C. About one year.

T. Where did Noah leave the ark?

C. On the mountains of Ararat.

T. What was Noah's age when he died?

C. Nine hundred and fifty years.

Song No. 4.—Antediluvian World. Air: "*Good-by.*"

Beyond the sea, far, far away,
Near *Ararat's* proud height,
Long years ago fair *Eden* lay,
A land of joy and light.

The land of *Nod*, with *Enoch*, stood
  Near great *Assyria*,
And *Pison* rolled its precious flood
  By golden *Havilah*.

Old *Ethiopia* too was here,
  Where *Gihon's* waves were seen,
And *Hiddekel* or *Tigris* flowed
  Beyond *Euphrates'* stream.

O'er all these lands the deluge swept;
  Their places no more known,
The *names* alone to us are left,
  In God's great book set down.

When Time, that vast, o'erwhelming sea,
  Shall all of earth remove,
Thus may *our* names recorded be
  In God's great book above.

Lesson III.—The Dispersion.

T. By whom have the various countries of the earth been peopled?

C. By nations descended from Shem, Ham, and Japheth.

T. What nations from Shem?

C. The Jews, with the inhabitants of Middle and Southern Asia.

T. From Ham and Japheth?

C. From Ham the ancient Canaanites, and from Japheth the inhabitants of Europe and Northern Asia.

T. Who was Nimrod?

C. A mighty hunter or warrior; the son of Cush, and grandson of Ham, the builder of Babel.

T. Where was Babel built?

C. In the land of Shinar.

T. What other cities did Nimrod build?

C. Erech, Accad, and Calneh.

T. How did God punish the people for building the city and tower of Babel?

C. He confounded their language, and scattered them abroad upon the face of all the earth.

T. Name some of the ancient countries settled by the descendants of Noah.

C. Assyria, Media, Canaan, Egypt, and Arabia.

T. By whom was Assyria settled?

C. By Asher, son of Shem.

T. What four cities did he build?

C. Resen, Rehoboth, Calah, and Nineveh.

T. What was the capital of Assyria?

C. Nineveh, on the Hiddekel or Tigris River, 300 miles from Babylon.

T. By whom was Media settled?

C. By Madia, descendants of Japheth.

T. Canaan?

C. By Canaan, son of Ham.

T. Egypt?

C. By Mizraim, son of Ham.

T. What towns are mentioned in Genesis x, 19.

C. Gaza, Lasha, Sidon, Gerar, Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, and Zeboim.

T. What mountains are mentioned in Genesis x?

C. Sephar and Ararat.

T. Do we know anything about Sephar?

C. We do not.

T. What can you say of Ararat?

C. The mountains of Ararat, in Armenia, consist of two very lofty summits, one of which is 16,000 feet above the level of the sea. "Nothing can be more beautiful than its shape, more awful than its height."

T. What do you understand by the "Isles of the Gentiles?"

C. Those countries to which the Jews had access only by sea.

Song No. 5.—Lands of the Bible. Air: "*Haste thee, Winter.*"

Mention now in cheerful song,
Lands that to the East belong;
Old *Armenia* first recite,
Parthia and *Assyria* write;

Media next, and *Persia* show;
Through the land of *Shinar* go;
Syria and *Arabia* bring,
Canaan, *Ethiopia* sing!

Egypt, land of Israel's woes,
Where the Nile in beauty flows;
We thy stately ruins see,
Then to *Lybia* swiftly flee.
Gentile Islands far away,
Where the shores of *Europe* lay;
Sephar mount and *Ararat*.
Last, the cities we repeat:

With old *Babel* we begin,
Widely famed for pride and sin;
Erech, *Accad*, and *Calneh*,
Resen, *Rehoboth*, *Caleh*,
Nineveh, *Gaza*, *Lasha* greet,
Sidon and *Gerar* repeat;
Sodom and *Gomorrah* passed,
Admah and *Zeboim* last.

Lesson IV.—Abraham.

T. "Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and from thy father's house, unto a land that I will show thee: and I will make of thee a great nation, and I will bless thee, and make thy name great; and thou shalt be a blessing:

C. "And I will bless them that bless thee, and curse him that curseth thee: and in thee shall all families of the earth be blessed." Gen. xii, 1–3.

T. To whom was this promise made?

C. To Abram, the son of Terah, a descendant of Shem.

T. Where and when was Abram born?

C. In Ur of the Chaldees, about 1996 years before Christ.

T. Name the brothers of Abram?

C. Nahor and Haran.

T. Whither did God command Abram to go?

C. To Canaan.

T. How many were the principal journeys of Abram?
C. Five in number.

First Journey.

T. What was the first?
C. From Ur to Haran in Mesopotamia.

T. Who accompanied him?
C. Terah his father, Lot his nephew, and Sarai his wife.

T. How old was Abram when he left Ur for Haran?
C. About fifty-nine years.

T. How long did he remain in Haran?
C. About sixteen years.

T. What happened while he was there?
C. Terah, his father, died, aged 205 years. Gen. xi, 32.

Second Journey.

T. What was Abram's second journey?
C. From Haran, through Canaan, into Egypt. Gen. xii, 5, 10.

T. How old was Abram when he left Haran?
C. Seventy-five years. Gen. xii, 4.

V. What was his first stopping place in Canaan?
C. Sichem or Shechem. Gen. xii, 6.

T. His next stopping place?
C. A mountain between Bethel and Ai. Gen. xii, 8.

T. What did Abram build?
C. An altar.

T. Did Abram long remain here?
C. No, "he journeyed, going on still toward the south." Gen. v, 9.

T. Where then?
C. Into Egypt.

T. Why into Egypt?
C. Because of a famine in Canaan.

Third Journey.

T. What was Abram's third journey?
C. From Egypt to the place of the altar between Bethel and Ai. Gen. xiii, 1, 4,

T. What occurred at this time?

C. Abram and Lot separated because of a strife between their herdsmen.

T. Whither did Lot go?

C. He chose all the plain of Jordan, and pitched his tent toward Sodom. Gen. xiii, 12, 13.

Lesson V.—Abraham.—(Continued.)

Fourth Journey.

T. What was Abram's fourth journey?

C. "Abram removed his tent, and came and dwelt in the plain of Mamre, which is in Hebron." Gen. xiii, 18.

T. Mention the principal events which occurred while Abram was in Hebron?

C. 1. He delivered Lot from the kings of the East; chap. xiv. 2. Ishmael born; chap. xvi. 3. Three angels visited him on their way to Sodom; chap. xviii. 4. Sodom and Gomorrah destroyed; chap. xix.

T. Whither had the kings of the East taken Lot?

C. Beyond Dan, to Hobah, which is on the left of Damascus.

T. When did this happen?

C. Nine years after Abram left Haran.

T. When was Ishmael born?

C. Eleven years after Abram left Haran.

T. When was Sodom destroyed?

C. 1897 B. C., when Ishmael was thirteen years old.

T. Where was the "vale of Siddim," mentioned in chapter xiv?

C. Where the Dead Sea now is.

T. Where and when was Abram's name changed to Abraham?

C. At Hebron, when he was ninety-nine years of age.

Fifth Journey.

T. What was Abraham's fifth journey?

C. From Hebron to Gerar and Beersheba, in the Philistines' land.

T. What principal events occurred while Abraham lived in these places?

C. 1. Isaac born, when Abraham was one hundred years old; chap. xxi. 2. Hagar and Ishmael driven into the wilderness of Beersheba; chap. xxi. 3. Abimelech, king of the Philistines, and Abraham made a covenant at Beersheba; chap. xxi. 4. Isaac offered on Mt. Moriah, chap. xxii. 5. Sarah died, and was buried in the cave of Machpelah, at Hebron; chap. xxiii. 6. Isaac married Rebekah, daughter of Bethuel and grand-daughter of Nahor; chap. xxiv. 7. Abraham married again to Keturah; chap. xxv.

T. When did Abraham die?

C. About the year 1821 B. C., when he was one hundred and seventy-five years old.

T. What was the age of his grandsons, Jacob and Esau, at the time of his death?

C. About fifteen years.

T. What noted Scripture character probably lived about the time of Abram?

C. Job, who lived in Uz, a country of Arabia.

Song No. 6.—Abraham. Air: "*Greenland's Icy Mountains.*"

To Mesopotamian Haran,
  From Ur, good Abram came,
And journeyed into Canaan,
  To serve Jehovah's name.
From Moreh's plain by Sichem,
  To Heaven his prayers arise;
At Bethel, too, he worships,
  And thence to Egypt flies.

Again from Bethel viewing
  The beauteous plain below,
He grants to Lot the region
  Where Jordan's waters flow;
While he to Hebron turning,
  Abides in Mamre's plain,
And there erects an altar
  To worship God again.

To Gerar and Beersheba,
  From Mamre's grove he moves,

But soon returns a mourner
To weep for her he loves.
And thus through life he wandered,
By sorrows sore oppressed;
And faith in God secured him
An everlasting rest.

Lesson VI.—Isaac and Jacob.

T. Where and when was Isaac born?

C. At Gerar, 1896 B. C., when Abraham was one hundred years old.

T. Give the principal events of his life?

C. 1. Offered by his father on Mount Moriah.

2. At forty years of age married Rebecca of Haran, in Mesopotamia.

3. Resided at Lahairoi, Gerar, and Beersheba.

T. Where was the land of Moriah, to which Isaac was taken for sacrifice?

C. Probably where Jerusalem now is.

T. Where was Allon-bacuth, mentioned in Genesis xxxv, 8?

C. The name of a tree at Bethel, under which Deborah was buried.

T. Where and when did Isaac die?

C. At Hebron, about 1716 B.C., aged one hundred and eighty years.

T. Give a sketch of Jacob's life?

C. 1. Jacob born at Lahairoi or Beersheba, 1836 B. C., when Isaac was sixty years old.

2. Through fear of Esau he journeyed to Padan-aram. Gen. xxviii, 5.

3. On his way stopped at Bethel, where he dreamed of the ladder let down from heaven. Gen. xxviii, 10–22.

4. At Haran married Leah and Rachel.

5. Returned to Canaan by the way of Gilead and the brook Jabbok.

6. Passed through Shechem, Bethel, and Bethlehem, where Rachel died.

7. Resided in Hebron until Joseph sent for him from Egypt.

8. Died in the land of Goshen, 1689 B. C., aged one hundred and forty-seven years.

9. Buried in the cave of Machpelah in Hebron.

T. What were the names of Jacob's twelve sons?

C. Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Zebulon, Issachar, Dan, Gad, Asher, Naphtali, Joseph, and Benjamin.

T. In the division of Canaan into twelve parts for the twelve tribes, why do not the names of Joseph and Levi occur?

C. Joseph's portion was given to his two sons, Ephraim and Manassah. The descendants of Levi were priests unto God, and no tribal division was given them.

T. What can you say of Esau?

C. 1. A twin brother of Jacob.

2. Dwelt in "the land of Seir in the country of Edom."

3. Met Jacob near the brook Jabbok on his return from Padan-aram.

4. Returned to Seir.

5. Attended the funeral of Isaac with his brother Jacob.

Lesson VII.—Mountains.

T. On what mountain did Noah's ark rest after the flood?

C. Ararat, in Armenia. Gen. viii, 4.

T. For what is Mount Sinai or Horeb in Arabia celebrated?

C. The children of Israel abode there nearly a year, and God gave the law to Moses on Mount Sinai, or Horeb. Exod. xix, 20; Deut. i, 6.

T. What range of mountains between the Dead Sea and the Red Sea?

C. Mount Seir. Deut. i, 2.

T. For what is Mount Hor celebrated?

C. For the death of Aaron. Num. xx, 22–29.

T. What mountains in the northern part of the Holy Land?

C. Lebanon, Anti-Lebanon, (1 Kings iv, 33,) and Hermon.

T. What other names has Hermon?

C. Sion, Shenir, and Sirion. Deut. iii, 8–9; Deut. iv, 4–8.

T. Name the mountains east of Jordan.

C. * Jebel Heish, Jebel Hauran, Bashan. Psa. lxviii, 15. Gilead. Gen. xxxvii, 25. Abarim. Num. xxxiii, 47, 48. Nebo. Num. xxxii, 3. Peor. Num. xxiii, 28.

T. Give a list of the mountains west of the Jordan?

C. Naphtali. Joshua xx, 7. Jebel Safed, † Tell Hattin, or Mount of Beatitudes. Matt. v, 1, 3. Carmel. 1 Kings xviii, 42. Tabor. Jer. xlvi, 18. Little Hermon. Psa. lxxxix, 12. Gilboa. 2 Sam. i. Ebal and Gerizim. Josh. viii, 33. Mount Rimmon. Judges xx, 44–48. Ephraim. Joshua xvii, 15. Quarantania. Matt. iv, 1–3. Mountains of Judah. Luke i, 65. Mountains of Jerusalem.

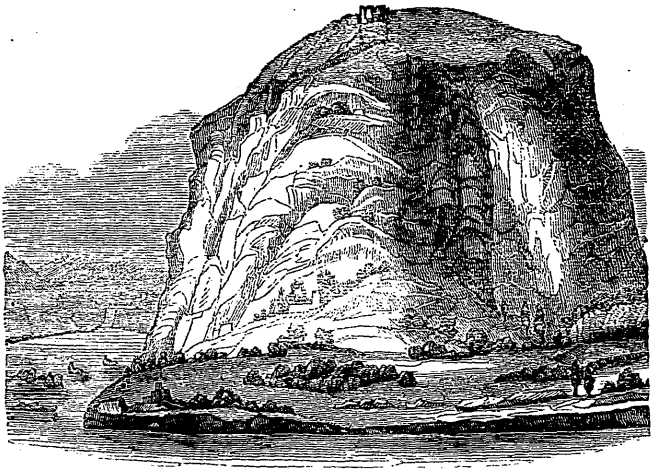
MOUNT OLIVET.

T. Name the mountains of Jerusalem.

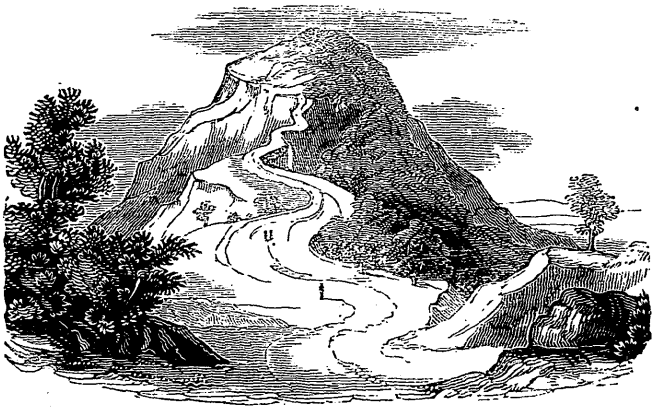
C. Mount Olivet. Acts i, 2. Mount of Corruption, Bezetha, Moriah. 2 Chron. iii, 1. Ophel. 2 Chron. xxvii, 3. Acra, Zion. Psa. xlviii, 2. Calvary. Luke xxiii, 33.

See Chant No. 6, *page* 112.

* "Jebel" is the Arabic word for mountain. † "Tell" means a hill.



MOUNT CARMEL.



MOUNT TABOR.

Song No. 7.—The Sacred Mountains. Air: *Woodland.*

To sacred lands our steps we bend,
Of "sacred mountains" speak;
The lofty *Ararat* ascend,
Our way to *Hor* and *Seir* wend,
And *Horeb's* silence break.

Descend from ancient *Lebanon*,
Reach *Hermon's* snowy crest;
To *Naphtali* and *Carmel* run,
Where victory Elijah won,
And then on *Tabor* rest.

Now *Little Hermon*, desolate,
Near wild *Gilboa* see;
Ebal and *Gerizim* we mate,
At *Rimmon*, *Ephraim*, *Gilead* wait,
And thence to *Nebo* flee.

Acra, *Moriah*, *Bezetha*,
Zion and *Ophel* name,
In silence gaze on *Olivet*,
The loved and sacred *Calvary* greet,
Of saddest, sweetest fame.

Lesson VIII.—Map Exercise.

Point to the probable site of Eden—Rivers Euphrates and Hiddekel—Mountain on which the ark rested—Probable site of tower of Babel—Shinar—Nineveh—Land settled by Mizriam—Madai—Canaan. Point to Gaza—Sidon—Gerar—Sodom and Gomorrah—Place of Abram's birth.

T. Where was Chittim, or Kittim? Gen. x, 4.

C. The term designated the islands and coasts of the Mediterranean.

Trace five principal journeys of Abram. Where are Ur and Haran? What is Haran called in Acts vii, 4? Where are Hobah, Damascus, Dan, (the town,) Hebron, Sichem, Bethel, Beersheba, Vale of Siddim, Padan-aram, Goshen, Jabbok, Seir?

T. Where was Lahairoi?

C. A well somewhere south of Beersheba. Gen. xxv, 11.

T. The place at which Jacob wrestled with the angel?

C. Peniel, or Penuel, east of Jordan, near the brook Jabbok.

T. Where did Melchizedek meet Abram when returning from Hobah?

C. At Shaveh, or the King's Dale, near Jerusalem.

T. What pillar was situated in this dale?

C. The pillar of Absalom. 2 Sam. xviii, 18.

T. What was Jacob's first stopping place after entering Canaan from Haran? Gen. xxxiii, 17.

C. Succoth, probably same as Bethshean, or Scythopolis.

Name the mountains of Jerusalem. Point to Ararat—Seir—Ebal—Sinai—Gerizim—Hor—Lebanon—Sirion—Quarantania—Little Hermon—Tell Hattin—Carmel—Tabor—Mountain ranges east of Jordan—Ephraim—Safed—Gilboa—Rimmon—Mountains of Judah.

Where did Saul die? Moses? Christ? Where was Christ crucified? Where transfigured?*

Review also Map Exercise, Part First, page 12.

Part Third.

LESSONS FOR RESIDENTS.

Go, and walk through the land, and describe it, and come again to me, that I may here cast lots for you before the Lord in Shiloh. And the men went and passed through the land, and described it by cities into seven parts in a book, and came again to Joshua. Joshua, xviii, 8, 9.

No, no, a lonelier, lovelier path be mine;
Greece and her charms I leave for Palestine.
There purer streams through happier valleys flow,
And sweeter flowers on holier mountains blow.
I love to breath where Gilead sheds her balm;
I love to walk on Jordan's banks of palm;
I love to wet my feet in Hermon's dews;
I love the promptings of Isaiah's muse;
In Carmel's holy grots I'll court repose,
And deck my mossy couch with Sharon's deathless rose.

PIERPONT.

Lesson I.—Life of Joseph.

Teacher. How will you divide the life of Joseph?

Children. Into four parts; Joseph a lad in Canaan; Joseph a slave; Joseph a prisoner; Joseph "ruler over all the land of Egypt."

* It is impossible to decide between the claims of Tabor and Hermon.

Part I.—Joseph a Lad.

T. When and where was Joseph born?

C. About 1745 B. C., in Haran, of Mesopotamia.

T. What was his first journey?

C. From Haran, with his father and family, through Gilead, and across the brook Jabbok, to Shechem, Bethel, Bethlehem, and Hebron.

T. His second journey?

C. From Hebron to Shechem and Dothan, where his brethren were tending their flocks.

JOSEPH CAST INTO THE PIT.

T. How did his brethren receive him?

C. They seized him, intending to kill him; but threw him into a pit and afterward sold him.

T. Why was this?

C. They thought him the favorite of their father and of God, and therefore envied him.

T. To whom did they sell him?

C. To some Midianites, merchantmen, who with a "company of Ishmaelites came from Gilead, with their camels, bearing spicery and balm and myrrh, going to carry it down into Egypt."

T. For how much did they sell him?

C. For twenty pieces or shekels of silver, or about fifteen dollars.

T. How old was Joseph at this time?

C. About seventeen years.

Part II.—Joseph a Slave.

T. What did the Midianites do with Joseph?

C. They "sold him into Egypt, unto Potiphar, an officer of Pharaoh, and captain of the guard."

T. In what part of Egypt was Joseph probably sold?

C. Either in Memphis or Zoan.

T. Who was the Pharaoh or king of Egypt at that time?

C. We do not certainly know; perhaps Aphophis or Osirtasen I.

T. What is said of Joseph while a slave?

C. And the Lord was with Joseph, and he was a prosperous man. . . . And his master made him overseer over his house. Genesis, xxxix, 2–4.

Part III.—Joseph a Prisoner.

T. Where do we next find him?

C. In prison, through the influence of his wicked mistress.

T. How old was he at this time?

C. About twenty-six years, having been in Egypt nine years.

JOSEPH EXPLAINING THE DREAMS IN PRISON.

T. What important event occurred about two years after Joseph was put in prison?

C. He interpreted the dreams of two of his fellow-prisoners, the chief butler and chief baker of Pharaoh, and the interpretation was fulfilled.

JOSEPH EXPLAINING PHARAOH'S DREAM.

T. What event brought him from prison?

C. Pharaoh had two dreams which troubled him, and the butler told him of Joseph.

T. What did Pharaoh do?

C. He sent for Joseph, who came and interpreted his dreams.

T. How long had he been in prison?

C. About four years, being at the time of his release thirty years of age.

Lesson II.—Joseph.—(Continued.)

Part IV.—Joseph a Ruler.

T. What honor did Pharaoh now confer upon him?

C. "He made him ruler over all his house."

T. What name did he give Joseph?

C. Zaph-nath Pa-a-ne-ah, which means "a revealer of secrets."

T. Whom did he marry?

C. Asenath, the daughter of Potipherah, priest of On.

T. Where was On?

C. About nine miles northeast of the present Cairo. It was also called Heliopolis and Bethshemesh.

T. What were the names of Joseph's sons?

C Ephraim and Manasseh.

T. When the famine occurred which Joseph had predicted, who came for food?

C. His own brethren from Canaan.

T. How often did they come?

C. Twice, and the second time he made himself known to them.

T. What word did he send to his father?

C. "God hath made me lord of all Egypt; come down unto me, tarry not." Gen. xlv, 9.

T. How old was Joseph when his father came?

C. About thirty-nine years; they had been separated for twenty-two years.

T. In what part of Egypt did Joseph place his father and brethren?

C. "In the best of the land, in the land of Rameses," or Goshen, "as Pharaoh had commanded." Gen. xlvii, 11.

T. When did Jacob die?

C. About 1689 B. C., when Joseph was fifty-six years old.

T. What did Joseph do with his father's body?

C. He embalmed it and buried it in the cave of Machpelah, in Hebron.

T. Was it common to embalm the dead in Egypt?

C. It was. Thousands of embalmed bodies, called mummies, are found there at this day.

T. Repeat the last verse of the book of Genesis?

C. "So Joseph died, being a hundred and ten years old; and they embalmed him, and he was put in a coffin in Egypt." Gen. l, 26.

Song No 8.—God with him. Air: "*We bring no glittering Treasures.*"

Search now the sacred records,
  To trace the bright career
Of tried and truthful Joseph,
  In heart and life sincere,
Who in the path of glory
  Through life, securely trod,
Because in youth and manhood
  His heart was fixed on God.

A lad—in midnight visions,
He dreams of days to come!
And cruel brethren send him
An exile from his home.
A slave in Egypt dwelling,
And then a prisoner there,
We find him still reposing
In God his every care.

A heavenly presence with him
In constant beauty dwelt,
And Egypt's kings and captives
Its heavenly power felt;
For soon a royal ruler
The shepherd-child became,
And his good deeds secured him
An everlasting fame!

Lesson III.—Life of Moses.

T. When did Jacob and his sons come into Egypt?

C. About 1706 B. C.

T. When did the Israelites, his descendants, leave?

C. About 215 years afterward, or 430 years after Abraham first visited Egypt. Exodus xii, 40.

T. What was the number of the Israelites when they first came to Egypt?

C. "Threescore and ten." Gen. xlvi, 27.

T. What was their number when they left?

C. "About six hundred thousand on foot that were men," and probably with women and children more than two and a half millions. Exodus xii, 37.

T. Why did the Israelites leave Egypt?

C. They were God's chosen people. And when Pharaoh oppressed them, God led them from Egypt to their own land.

T. Which was their own land?

C. Canaan, or Palestine.

T. How far is it from Egypt to Palestine?

C. "Through the land of the Philistines," it was not more than five days' journey; but God led them through the wilderness of Sinai for forty years.

T. By whom did God lead them forth?

C. By the hand of Moses?

T. How will you divide the life of Moses?

C. Into three periods of forty years each: Period 1. Moses in Pharaoh's palace; Period 2. Moses a shepherd in Midian; Period 3. Moses the leader of Israel.

Period I.—Moses in Pharaoh's Palace.

T. Give an outline of Moses's life during this period.

C. 1. His parents were Amram and Jochebed, of the tribe of Levi. Exod. vi, 20. 2. He had an older brother and sister, Aaron and Miriam. 3. Moses was born in Egypt, 1571 B. C. 4. His mother hid him three months, and then put him into an ark of bulrushes, and laid it in the flags by the river Nile. 5. Here he was found by Pharaoh's daughter, "who took him up and nourished him for her own son." 6. "And Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, and was mighty in words and deeds." Acts vii, 22. 7. One day "he spied an Egyptian smiting a Hebrew;" Moses "slew the Egyptian," and fled for his life to the land of Midian.

T. Where was the land of Midian?

C. In the eastern part of Arabia Petrea, south of the Dead Sea and the land of Moab.

Period II.—Moses a Shepherd in Midian.

T. Give an outline of Moses's life in the desert.

C. 1. He kept the flock of Jethro, priest of Midian. 2. Married Zipporah, Jethro's daughter. 3. Remained in the desert till God commanded him to go to Egypt and deliver the Israelites.

T. How did God appear to Moses?

C. "In the wilderness of Mount Sinai; in a flame of fire in a bush." Acts vii, 30.

T. By what miracles did Moses convince the Israelites that God had sent him?

C. By the serpent rod, the leprous hand, and the turning water to blood. Exodus iv, 1–6.

T. Whom did God give Moses as "a spokesman unto the people?"

C. Aaron, his brother, who met him on the way between Midian and Egypt. Exodus iv, 27, 28.

THE RIVER TURNED INTO BLOOD.

Lesson IV. Moses. (Continued.)

Period III.—Moses the Leader of Israel.

T. How were Moses and Aaron received by the Israelites?

C. "The people believed."

T. What request did Moses and Aaron make of Pharaoh?

C. Let us go, we pray thee, three days' journey into the desert, and sacrifice unto the Lord our God. Exodus v, 3.

T. Did Pharaoh grant this request?

C. He did not, but said to the task-masters, "Let more work be laid on the men."

T. By what means did God effect the deliverance of the Israelites?

C. By ten terrible plagues throughout the land of Egypt.

T. Enumerate them.

C. 1. The river was turned into blood. Exodus vii, 14–25. 2. Frogs covered the land. viii, 1–5. 3. The dust became lice in man and beast. viii, 16–19. 4. Swarms of flies were sent. viii, 20–32. 5. The cattle of Egypt died by a grievous murrain. ix, 1–7. 6. Boils broke forth on man and beast. ix, 8–12. 7. Thunder and hail, and fire mingled with hail. ix, 13–35. 8. Locusts cover the face of the land. x, 1–20. 9. Thick darkness for three days. x, 21–23. 10. The first-born of the Egyptians slain. xii, 12, 29, 30.

T. What feast did God institute at this time among the Israelites?

C. The passover, and the feast of unleavened bread, which lasted seven days. It was instituted in commemoration of their deliverance from the Egyptian bondage, and in anticipation of the death of Christ. Exodus xii, 3–17; 1 Cor. v, 7.

T. Where was Pharaoh's court at this time?

C. Probably at Zoan, one of the oldest cities of Egypt.

T. Where were the children of Israel gathered?

C. At Rameses, about thirty-five miles from the Red Sea.

T. How long was Moses the leader of Israel?

C. For forty years; during all their journeyings in Arabia.

T. Where did Moses die?

C. "And Moses went up from the plains of Moab unto the mountains of Nebo, to the top of Pisgah, that is over against Jericho. . . . And Moses died there."

T. Where was he buried?

C. And the Lord "buried him in a valley in the land of Moab, over against Beth-peor; but no man knoweth of his sepulcher unto this day. Deut. xxiv, 6.

T. Why did he not enter Canaan?

C. Because of a sin against God he committed at the waters of Meribah Kadesh. Num. xx, 11, 12, 13; xxvii, 14; Deut. xxxiii, 48–52.

T. What is said of Moses at the time of his death?

C. And Moses was a hundred and twenty years old when he died. His eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated. Deut. xxxiv, 7.

Song No. 9.—Moses. Air: *Rockingham.*

Lo! Moses saved from Pharaoh's hand,
  By Pharaoh's daughter gently reared,
By fear pursued to Jethro's land,
  Where God to him in flames appeared!

Again he treads Egyptian soil,
  Again in Pharaoh's presence stands,
And claims a brief release from toil,
  A rest for Israel's wearied bands.

Proud Pharaoh spurns the just request!
  Dire plagues high Heaven on Pharaoh pours!
Moses delivers the oppressed,
  And leads them forth to friendlier shores.

Through fearful sea and wilderness,
  He bears the wonder-working rod!
From Nebo sees the promised rest;
  From Pisgah's height ascends to God.

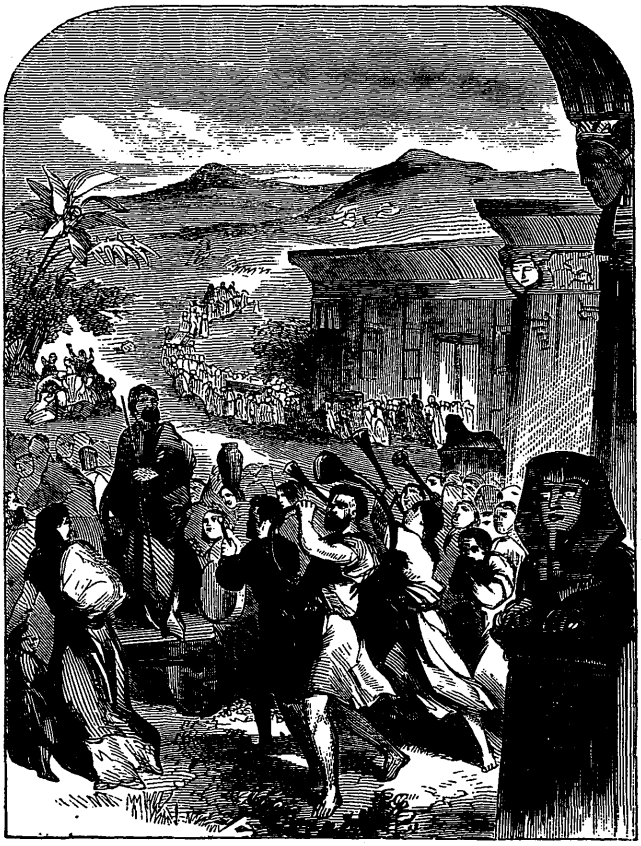
Lesson V.—The Wandering.

T. "God led the people about through the way of the wilderness of the Red Sea." Exodus xiii, 18.

C. "And he brought forth his people with joy, and his chosen with gladness." Psa. cv, 43.

T. How will you divide the wanderings of Israel?

C. Into five parts: 1. From Rameses to the Red Sea. 2. From the Red Sea to Sinai. 3. From Sinai to Kadesh Barnea. 4. Thirty-eight years of wandering in the wilderness, and the return to Kadesh. 5. From Kadesh to the Jordan.



THE DEPARTURE FROM EGYPT.

1. From Rameses to the Red Sea.

T. When did the children of Israel leave Egypt?

C. On the fifteenth of the month Nisan, or about the first of April 1491 B. C.

T. Describe their journey from Rameses to the Red Sea.

C. "They journeyed from Rameses to Succoth;" from Succoth to

"Etham, in the edge of the wilderness," where they turned and encamped by the sea "before Pihahiroth, between Migdol and the sea, over against Baalzephon." Exodus xii, 47; xiii, 20; xiv, 2.

T. How long did it take them to go from Rameses to the sea?

C. Probably not more than three or four days.

T. How did the Lord lead Israel?

C. By day, by a pillar of cloud; by night, by a pillar of fire. Exod. xiii, 21, 22.

T. How did they cross the Red Sea?

C. "And Moses stretched out his hand over the sea; and the Lord caused the sea to go back by a strong east wind all that night, and made the sea dry land, and the waters were divided. And the children of Israel went into the midst of the sea upon the dry ground; and the waters were a wall unto them on their right hand, and on their left. Exodus xiv, 21, 22.

T. What became of Pharaoh?

C. He pursued the children of Israel, and following them into the sea, was destroyed, with all his army. Exodus xiv, 23–31.

2. From the Red Sea to Mount Sinai.

T. How far is it from Suez to Mount Sinai?

C. About 150 miles.

T. Give an outline of their wanderings from the Red Sea to Sinai.

C. They went three days' journey in the wilderness of Etham and Shur, after which the following stopping places are recorded: Marah, Elim, Red Sea, Wilderness of Sin, Dophkah, Alush, Rephidim, and Sinai.

T. Enumerate the principal events which occurred during this part of their journey.

C. 1. At the Red Sea "Moses and the children of Israel sang a song unto the Lord." Exodus xv.

2. At Marah, fifty miles south of Suez, the bitter waters were sweetened. Exodus xv, 23–25.

3. At Elim they found "twelve wells of water, and threescore and ten palm trees." Exodus xv, 27.

4. In the Wilderness of Sin the people murmured, and God sent them manna. Exodus xvi.

5. At Rephidim water came out of the smitten rock; Israel fought with Amalek, and prevailed; Jethro, the father-in-law of Moses, visited him. Exodus xvii and xviii.

Lesson VI.—The Wandering. (Continued.)

T. When did the children of Israel arrive at Sinai?

C. On the first of the month Sivan, or about the middle of May, 1491, about 45 days after leaving Rameses.

T. What can you say of the mountains of Sinai?

C. They are lofty, precipitous, and barren. The most celebrated are Mount Serbal, Mount St. Catharine, Um Shumar, and Jebel Mousa. It was probably on the last one that God revealed himself to Moses.

T. What important transactions took place while Israel was encamped at Sinai?

C. 1. On the fifth day after their departure from Rameses God revealed the "Ten Commandments," and other important laws, to Moses on the mount. Exodus xix to xxiii.

2. After this Moses went up into the mount, and remained there forty days and forty nights, (Exod. xxv,) and God gave him directions concerning the "ark of the covenant," the "table of shew-bread," the "golden candlestick," (Exod. xxv,) the curtains, covering, boards, vail, and outer court of "the tabernacle," the "altar of burnt offering," (Exod. xxvi and xxvii,) the priests, their garments, and the ceremonies of their consecration, (Exod. xxviii and xxix,) the "altar of incense," and the brazen laver." (Exod. xxx.)

3. While Moses was on the mount, Aaron made a golden calf, and the people worshiped it, for which offense about three thousand people fell in one day. Exod. xxxii.

4. Again Moses spent forty days and forty nights in the mount, after which the tabernacle and its furniture were made, and Aaron and his sons consecrated. Exod. xxxiv to xl.

5. At the newly erected tabernacle God gave Moses directions relative to sacrifices, purifications, tabernacle services, etc., as recorded in the book of Leviticus.

6. Nadab and Abihu, sons of Aaron, destroyed for offering strange fire before the Lord. Lev. x, 1–7.

7. On the first day of the second month, (month Iyar,) in the second

year after leaving Rameses, God commanded Moses to number the children of Israel. Numbers i.

8. The position for the several tribes during their encampments and journeyings was assigned. Numbers ii.

3. From Sinai to Kadesh Barnea.

T. How long did the children of Israel remain at Sinai?

C. About one year.

T. When did they leave Sinai?

C. On the twentieth day of the second month, in the second year.

T. Give an outline of their journey from Sinai to Kadesh.

C. From Sinai three days' journey to Taberah, (Num. x, 33; xi, 3.) Then to Kibroth-hattaavah and Hazeroth, (Num. xi, 34, 35,) and from Hazeroth along the shores of Akabah, and up the Wady Arabah to Kadesh, in the wilderness of Paran. Num. xii, 16; xiii, 26.

T. What were the principal events of this journey?

C. 1. At Taberah the people murmured and supernatural fire consumed many of them. The word Taberah means "a burning." Num. xi, 1–3.

2. At Kibroth-hattaavah the multitudes who lusted for flesh were fed on quails, and destroyed. The word means "the graves of lust."

3. At Hazeroth, which is about thirty miles from Sinai, Miriam was smitten with leprosy for her complaints against Moses. Num. xii.

T. Where is Kadesh?

C. In the wilderness of Zin, in the wilderness of Paran, near the land of Canaan, eleven days' journey from Horeb.

Lesson VII.—The Wandering.—(Continued.)

4. Thirty-eight Years of Wandering in the Wilderness, and their Return to Kadesh again.

T. What important event took place at Kadesh?

C. Twelve spies were sent to search the land of Canaan. Only two of them, Caleb and Joshua, encouraged the people to go up and possess it. Discouraged by the other ten, the people wept, and murmured against Moses and Aaron. Then the Lord said: "They shall not see the land which I sware unto their fathers." Num. xiii and xiv.

T. What command did God give Moses?

C. "To-morrow turn you and get you into the wilderness by way of the Red Sea." Num. xiv, 25.

T. What attempt did the children of Israel make early the next morning?

C. They resolved to go up into Canaan, but were attacked and smitten by the Amalekites and Canaanites.

T. Is it possible to trace the children of Israel in their thirty-eight years of wandering?

C. They probably went down the Wady El Arabah from Kadesh, and then turned into the desert El Tih; but beyond this we know nothing about their course, until they came to Kadesh the second time, in the month Nisan, 1453 B. C.

T. What events occurred during their wanderings, as given by Moses?

C. 1. Korah and his companions, about two hundred and fifty persons in all, rebelled against Moses and were destroyed. Num. xvi, 1–40.

2. About one hundred and forty people were destroyed the following day for murmuring against Moses. Num. xvi, 41–50.

2. Aaron's rod budded. Num. xvii.

5. From Kadesh to the Jordan.

T. What events occurred during the second visit of Israel to Kadesh?

C. 1. Miriam died. Num. xx, 1. 2. The people murmured. Water again brought from a rock, and for a sin thereby committed by Moses and Aaron, they are interdicted from entering Canaan. Num. xv, 2–13. 3. Edom refused to let Israel pass through his territory. Num. xx, 14–21.

T. Give the route of the children of Israel from Kadesh to Jordan.

C. From Kadesh to Mount Hor. Thence, by way of Elath and Ezion-geber, on the gulf of Akabah, "to compass the land of Edom." Journeying northward, they crossed the "valley of Zered," the land of Moab, the brook Arnon, and passing through the land of the Amorites by the mountains of Abarim pitched on the plains of Moab, east of Jordan, and opposite Jericho.

T. What events took place at Mount Hor while Israel encamped there?

C. 1. Aaron died. Num. xx, 22–29. 2. "King Arad, the Canaanite, fought against Israel, and took some of them prisoners." Num. xxi, 1.

T. What occurred between Mount Hor and Zered?

C. Fiery serpents were sent among the people. Num. xxi, 4–9.

T. After Israel crossed the Arnon, what kings opposed and were conquered by them?

C. Sihon of Heshbon, king of the Amorites, and Og, king of Bashan. Num. xxi, 21–35.

T. Give the principal occurrences on the plains of Moab.

C. 1. Balak, king of the Moabites, sent for Balaam, a prophet of Mesopotamia, to curse Israel. Instead of cursing, he blessed them. Num. xxii to xxiv.

2. Israel indulged in the idolatrous practices of Moab, and about 24,000 persons were destroyed. Num. xxv.

3. Moses numbered the people of Israel. Num. xxvi.

4. Went to war with the Midianites. Num. xxxi.

5. The Gadites and Reubenites selected their inheritance east of Jordan. Num. xxxii.

6. Moses delivered his farewell address to the children of Israel. The address is contained in the book of Deuteronomy.

7. "And Moses went up from the plains of Moab, unto the mountain of Nebo, to the top of Pisgah." And God showed him the land of Canaan. And Moses died there.

Song No. 10.—The Wanderers. Air: "*Home, sweet Home.*"

Behold, from the scene of their bondage and woe,
The people of God through the wilderness go!
They seek for the land on their fathers bestowed;
A home for their nation, long promised of God.
Home, home, sweet, sweet home!
They wander as exiles in search of a home!

Jehovah is with them. The heavens drop bread;
The sea gives a pathway through which they are led;

The rocks yield them water, their foes are o'ercome;
And God leads his people to Canaan, their home.
Home, home, sweet, sweet home!
God bringeth his people to Canaan, their home!

Like them we are are wandering o'er life's dreary waste,
Like them to a Canaan of promise we haste!
O Father, be with us, while strangers we roam,
And safely conduct us to heaven, our home!
Home, home, sweet, sweet home!
O Father, conduct us to heaven, our home!

Lesson VIII.—Valleys, Deserts, and Caves.

T. Name the principal valleys of the Bible Lands.

C. Lebanon, Josh. ii, 16, 17; Jordan; Plain of Esdrelon, or Valley of Megiddo, 2 Chron. xxxv, 22; Jezreel, Hosea, i, 5; Plain of Sharon, Canticles ii, 1; Ajalon, Josh. x, 12; Achor, Josh. viii, 22–26; Jericho, Deut. xxxiv, 3; Eschol, Num. xxxii, 9; Gerar, Gen. xxvi, 17; Gihon, Hinnom or Tophet, Jer. vii, 32; Jehoshaphat or Kidron, Joel iii, 2; Tyropeon or Cheesemongers.

See Chant No. 7, *page* 113.

T. Name the principal deserts of the Bible Lands.

C. Jeshimon or wilderness of Petrea; Great Desert of Arabia, east of Palestine; Wilderness of Red Sea, Exod. xiii, 18, 20; Shur; Etham, Exod. xv, 22; Num. xxxiii, 8; Sin, Exod. xvi, 1; Sinai, Exod. xix, 1, 2; Paran, Num. x, 12; xiii, 26; Edom, 2 Kings iii, 8; Zin, Num. xx, 1; Judea.

T. Name the principal caves.

C. Adullam, 1 Sam. xxii, 1; Makkedah, Josh. x, 16, 17; Engedi, 1 Sam. xxiv, 3; Cave of Fifty Prophets, 1 Kings xviii, 4; Machpelah, Gen. xxiii, 9.

Lesson IX.—Waters of the Bible.

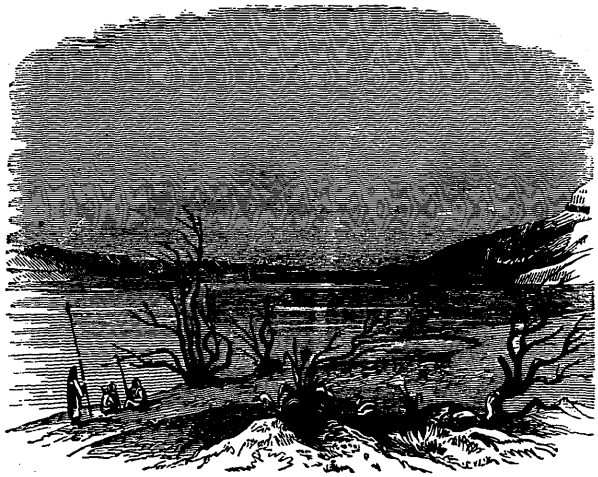
T. Name the principal seas of the Bible Lands.

C. Mediterranean, also called "Great Sea," Num. xxiv, 6; "Sea of Joppa," Ezra iii, 7; "Utmost Sea," Deut. xi, 24; "Sea of Philistines," Exod. xxiii, 31.

Sea of Adria, or the Adriatic, Acts xxvii, 27.

Red Sea, Exod. x, 19, with its gulfs, Suez and Akabah.

Dead, or Salt Sea, Gen. xiv, 5.



DEAD SEA FROM THE NORTH.

Sea of Galilee, also called "Tiberias," John xxi, 1; "Gennesareth," Mark vi, 53; and "Chinnereth," Num. xxxiv, 11.

"Huleh," or the "Waters of Merom," Josh. xi, 5.

T. Name the principal rivers and brooks of the Bible Lands.

C. River of Eden, with its head or branches, Pison, Gihon, Hiddekel, and Euphrates, Gen. ii, 10–13.

Rivers of Babylon, Psa. cxxxvii, 1; Chebar, Ezek. i, 1–3; and Gozan, 2 Kings xvii, 6.

"River of Egypt,"* Gen. xl, 1, called Sihor or Shihor. Isa. xxiii, 3; Jer. ii, 18. Same as the Nile.

"Rivers of Damascus," Parphar and Abana or Amana. 2 Kings v, 12.

"Besor," 1 Sam. xxxi, 21; "Kanah," Josh. xvi, 8; "Kishon," Judges v, 21; Belus, Leontes, Kidron, Zered, or the "Brook of the Willow," Deut. xiii, 14; Isa. xv, 7.

Arnon, Deut. ii, 36; Jabbok, Deut. ii, 37; Hieromax and Jordan, Joshua iii, 8.

See Chart, No. 5, *page* 111.

* Another stream, called "Brook of Egypt," Num. xxxiv, 5, is Wady-el-Arish, a little torrent on the borders of Palestine and Egypt. Josh. xiii, 3.

Lesson X.—Map Exercises.

Point to the birthplace of Joseph. Trace his first journey, the journey he made in search of his brethren. Point to Cairo.

T. How far is Cairo from Alexandria?

C. About one hundred and fifty miles.

Point to the residence of Joseph's father-in-law. Where was the land of Goshen—No or Thebes—Noph or Memphis—Zoan? Where are the great pyramids—River of Egypt—Brook of Egypt—Red Sea—Gulf of Akabah—Suez—Deserts of Shur—Etham—Sin—Sinai—Paran—Midian—Zin—Kadesh? Point to that part of the Red Sea crossed by the Israelites. Where did the Israelites find "twelve wells of water and three score and ten palm trees?" Where was the manna first given? Point to Ezion-geber—Mount Hor—Moab—Arnon—and the land from which Balaam came.

Point to Great Sea. Give its other names. Dead Sea—Its Bible name. Lakes Gennesareth and Huleh, with their other names.

T. How large is the Great Sea?

C. About two thousand miles in length, and from five to eight hundred wide.

T. Dead Sea?

C. About forty miles in length, and from eight to ten wide.

T. Lake Gennesareth?

C. About twelve miles long and six wide.

Point to Brook of Egypt—Kidron—Arnon—Jabbok—Hieromax—Kishon—Belus—Leontes—Jordan.

T. What is the distance from Lake Gennesareth to the Dead Sea?

C. In a straight line about sixty miles, following the course of the River Jordan over one hundred and fifty.

Point to the valleys of Lebanon—Sharon—Esdrelon—Jezreel—Jordan—Jehoshaphat—Eshcol. Where are the caves of Adullam and Makkedah?

Part Fourth.

LESSONS FOR EXPLORERS.

So Joshua took the whole land . . . and gave it for an inheritance unto Israel according to their divisions by their tribes. Joshua xi, 23.

And the inhabitants of Jebus said to David, Thou shalt not come hither. Nevertheless David took the castle of Zion, which is the city of David. 1 Chron. xi, 5.

Sweet land of vine-clad mountains,
Golden plains, and gushing fountains;
Where streams of milk and honey flow gently through.
ANON.

Jerusalem!
Thou favored home of God on earth,
Thou heaven below the sky.—HEBER.

Lesson I.—Joshua.

Teacher. "Now after the death of Moses the servant of the Lord it came to pass, that the Lord spake unto Joshua the son of Nun, Moses' minister, saying:

Children. "Moses my servant is dead; now therefore arise, go over this Jordan, thou and all this people, unto the land which I do give to them." Joshua i, 1, 2.

T. How did they cross the Jordan?

C. The waters were divided, "and all the Israelites passed over on dry ground." Joshua iii, 17.

T. When did they cross?

C. "On the tenth day of the first month," 1451 B. C., forty years after the crossing of the Red Sea.

T. How many were there of the Israelites?

C. More than six hundred thousand able-bodied men; with women and children, between two and three millions.

T. Where did they first encamp in Canaan?

C. At Gilgal, in the eastern border of Jericho.

T. What events happened while they were in Gilgal?

C. 1. The Israelites were circumcised. Josh. v, 2–9.

2. They kept the Passover on the fourteenth of the month, v. 10.

3. Manna ceased on the sixteenth of the month, v. 12.

4. The city of Jericho was beseiged seven days and conquered.

T. What city did they next attack?

C. The city of Ai, but were defeated on account of Achan's sin at Jericho.

T. What was his sin?

C. He had coveted and taken a Babylonish garment, with silver and gold, contrary to the command of God.

T. How was he punished?

C. He and his family were stoned to death, and burned with fire in the valley of Achor.

T. What does the word Achor mean?

C. Trouble.

T. What occurred soon after Achan's death?

C. The Israelites succeeded in taking Ai.

T. What took place at Ebal soon after the taking of Ai?

C. Joshua built an altar there, offered sacrifice, and read the law according to the previous command of Moses. Deut. xxvii.

T. What kings now opposed Joshua?

C. "The kings which were on this side Jordan, in the hills, and in the valleys, and in all the coasts of the great sea over against Lebanon, the Hittite, and the Amorite, the Canaanite, the Perizzite, the Hivite, and the Jebusite." Josh. ix, 1.

Lesson II.—Joshua.—(Continued.)

T. By whom were the Israelites deceived into a covenant?

C. By the inhabitants of Gibeon, a neighboring city. They were punished by being made servants to Israel, "hewers of wood and drawers of water." Joshua ix.

T. What other trouble did the Gibeonites bring upon themselves?

C. The king of Jerusalem, the king of Hebron, and three other kings made war against them. Joshua aided the Gibeonites and slew the five kings.

T. Where had they hidden?

C. In the cave of Makkedah.

T. What two miracles were performed during this battle?

C. 1. The Lord sent hailstones upon the enemies of Gibeon.

2. The sun and moon stood still at the command of Joshua.

T. What other cities did Joshua smite?

C. Libnah, Lachish, Gezer, Eglon, Hebron, and Debir.

T. "So Joshua smote all the country of the hills, and of the south, and of the vale, and of the springs, and all their kings:

C. "And Joshua smote them from Kadesh Barnea even unto Gaza, and all the country of Goshen, even unto Gibeon." Joshua x, 40, 41.

T. What Goshen is this?

C. A city and country in Ancient Judah, and not Goshen in Egypt.

T. Whither did Joshua then go?

C. To the camp at Gilgal, where the people had remained.

Lesson III.—Joshua.—(Concluded.)

T. Where was Joshua's next great battle?

C. With divers kings "by the waters of Merom."

T. What can you say of his other battles?

C. After this he "made war a long time" with numerous kings, and when he had taken the whole land "he rested from war." Joshua xi, 23.

T. Name the principal tribes who opposed him?

C. "The Hittites, Amorites, Canaanites, Perizzites, Hivites, and Jebusites." Joshua xii, 8.

T. Are we able to find all the cities and other localities mentioned in the life of Joshua?

C. No more than we can the villages of ancient Indian tribes in our own country.

T. What was Joshua's chief labor after conquering the country?

C. He divided the land for an inheritance unto the nine tribes, and the half tribe of Manasseh.

T. Where did the other two tribes and the half tribe of Manasseh settle?

C. On the east of Jordan.

T. What place was given to Caleb?

C. Hebron, before called Kirjath-arba.

T. Where did the Israelites go from Gilgal.

C. To Shiloh, where the tabernacle of the congregation was set up. Joshua xviii, 1. This was about seven years after reaching Canaan.

T. What six cities of refuge were appointed?

C. 1. Kadesh, of Galilee, in Mount Naphtali.

2. Shechem, in Mount Ephraim.

3. Kirjath-arba, which is Hebron in Judah.

4. On east of Jordan, Bezer, Ramoth-Gilead, and Golan. Josh. xx, 7, 8.

T. Where did Joshua assemble the children of Israel before his death?

C. At Shechem, where he delivered his farewell address. He died about 1426 B. C., aged one hundred and ten years. He was buried in "Timnath-serah, which is in Mount Ephraim." Josh. xxiv, 30.

T. Where was the body of Joseph buried?

C. In Shechem.

Song No. 11.—Home for the Pilgrims. Air: *I'm a Pilgrim and I'm a Stranger.*

Jewish pilgrims, ye weary pilgrims,
Why this sorrow, why this sorrow in your heart?
Our noble chieftain on Nebo dying,
The land of promise before us lying,
We are pilgrims, disheartened pilgrims,
Worn and wearied on our way to Canaan's shore.

Long and sadly through burning deserts
We have journeyed, we have journeyed to this land;
In the desert, our fathers sleeping,
And we, their offspring, in Moab weeping,
We are pilgrims, disheartened pilgrims,
Worn and wearied on our way to Canaan's shore.

Jewish pilgrims, O cease your mourning!
God hath chosen, God hath chosen you a guide!
And through Jordan your armies bringing,
(Your shouts of victory through Canaan ringing,)
The noble Joshua the land shall conquer,
And in peace ye weary pilgrims shall abide.

Halleluiah! we praise Jehovah!
Our Redeemer, our Redeemer and our friend!
Into Canaan he soon will guide us,
'Neath his pavilion will safely hide us!
We are pilgrims, rejoicing pilgrims,
And we soon shall dwell in Canaan's blessed land!

Lesson IV.—The Judges.

T. Of what crimes were the children of Israel guilty after the death of Joshua?

C. Instead of expelling the Canaanites at once from the land, the Jews made leagues with them, and even forgot God and worshiped idols.

T. What was the consequence of this idolatry?

C. They were often overcome by their enemies and held in bondage.

T. Into whose hands did God deliver them?

C. Into the hands of a king of Mesopotamia, whom they served eight years.

T. Who delivered them?

C. Othniel, the nephew and son-in-law of Caleb. He was the first judge of Israel.

T. What were the Judges?

C. Deliverers and rulers of Israel, generally appointed by the Lord. They numbered fifteen persons, and governed the land for three hundred and thirty-one years.

T. By what nations were different tribes of Israel subdued and oppressed during this period?

C. 1. By the Mesopotamians for eight years. Judges iii, 8.
2. By the Moabites eighteen years. Judges iii, 12–14.
3. By the northern Canaanites twenty years. iv, 1–3.
4. By the Midianites seven years. vi, 1–2.
5. By the Philistines and Ammonites eighteen years. x, 6–9.
6. By the Philistines forty years. xiii, 1.

T. Who delivered the people from the Moabites?

C. Ehud, a Benjamite, who stabbed Eglon, king of Moab. Judg. iii.

T. Who was his successor?

C. Shamgar.

T. Who judged Israel at the time of the third servitude?

C. Deborah, a prophetess who dwelt between Ramah and Bethel, in Mount Ephraim. Judges iv, 5.

T. Who assisted her in conquering the Canaanites?

C. Barak, the son of Abinoam, of Kedesh, in Naphtali.

T. Who was the captain of the Canaanites?

C. Sisera.

T. Where was this battle fought?

C. In the beautiful plain of Esdrelon, beyond Mount Tabor, near the river Kishon. iv, 6.

T. By whom was Sisera killed that day?

C. He fled from the Israelites. In the tent of Jael, the wife of Heber, he fell asleep. Jael drove a nail into his temples, and so he died. Judges iv, 21.

T. What beautiful song was composed at this time?

C. The song of Deborah and Barak, recorded in the fifth chapter of Judges.

(Let the class read in concert this beautiful chapter.)

Lesson V.—The Judges.—(Continued.)

T. Who delivered the Israelites from their servitude to the Midianites?

C. Gideon at Ophra, by an army of three hundred men, with pitchers, and lamps, and trumpets. Judges vii.

T. What book of the Bible records an interesting incident supposed to have occurred during the reign of Gideon?

C. The book of Ruth.

T. Who was Ruth?

C. A woman of Moab, whose mother-in-law was Naomi of Bethlehem-judah.

T. Who succeeded Gideon?

C. Abimelech, who tried to make himself king, and after him Tola and Jair.

T. Who delivered Israel from the Ammonites?

C. Jephtha, a Gileadite. Judges xi.

T. Who succeeded Jephtha?

C. First Ibzan, then Elon, and afterward Abdon.

T. Who delivered Israel from the Philistines?

C. Samson, the strong man, the son of Manoah, of the tribe of Dan.

T. What were his principal deeds?

C. 1. On his way to Timnath he tore a young lion to pieces. Judges xiv, 6.

2. He slew thirty men of Askelon. xiv, 19.

3. With a hundred foxes, and firebrands, he destroyed the corn of the Philistines. xv. 1–5.

4. Slew a thousand Philistines with the jawbone of an ass. xv, 6–20.

5. Carried away the gates of Gaza. xvi, 1–3.

6. Having been captured and blinded by the Philistines, he at the time of his death destroyed three thousand Philistines, men and women.

T. Who followed Samson?

C. Eli, the high priest. To him Hannah brought little Samuel, her child, who ministered before the Lord in the tabernacle at Shiloh.

T. What war occurred during the reign of Eli?

C. A war between Israel and the Philistines at Ebenezer. The Israelites were smitten, and the ark of the Lord taken. When the news was brought to Eli he fell down and died. 1 Samuel iv.

T. Who succeeded Eli?

C. Probably no judge for twenty years; after that Samuel filled the office.

T. What became of the ark taken by the Philistines?

C. 1. The Philistines took it from Ebenezer to Ashdod, thence to Gath, and from Gath to Ekron.

2. The ark "was in the country of the Philistines seven months," and into whatsoever city it was taken "there was a deadly destruction throughout all the city." 1 Sam. v, 11.

3. Then the Philistines sent it on a cart to Israel. It was brought first to Bethshemesh and then to Kirjath-jearim, where it remained twenty years.

4. King David afterward brought it from Kirjath-jearim to Jerusalem. 2 Sam. vi.

Song No. 12.—The Fifteen Judges.

We name the ancient Judges
  Who governed Israel's race,
When they to Canaan coming
  Received their promised place:
With *Othniel* beginning,
  Who smote the eastern king;
Ehud who banished Moab,
  And *Shamgar* next we sing.

Next *Deborah* and Barak,
  Who Sisera withstood,
And smote the hosts of Jabin
  By Kishon's ancient flood;
Then *Gideon* of Ophra,
  Whom God to victory led,
Abimelech, and *Tola*,
  And *Jair* of Gilead.

Jephtha the "man of valor,"
  Ibzan, and *Elon* write;
Abdon and *Samson* follow,
  The man of lordly might;
Old *Eli* next recording,
  By noble *Samuel* place:
These are the ancient judges
  Who governed Israel's race.

Lesson VI.—Saul.

T. "And Samuel judged Israel all the days of his life:

C. "And he went from year to year in circuit to Bethel and Gilgal and Mizpeh, and judged Israel in all those places. And his return was to Ramah, for there was his house." 1 Sam. vii, 15–17.

T. What request did the Israelites make of Samuel?

C. "Make us a king to judge us like all the nations." 1 Sam. viii, 5.

T. Whom did Samuel select as first king?

C. Saul, the son of Kish, a Benjamite, "a choice young man, and a goodly: and there was not among the children of Israel a goodlier person than he: from his shoulders and upward he was higher than any of the people." 1 Sam. ix, 2.

T. Give an account of his selection.

C. The asses of Kish were lost. Saul searched for them through the land. At Ramah he found Samuel the prophet, who by the command of God secretly anointed him king. 1 Sam. ix.

T. How was Saul assured that this call was from God?

C. By four signs given by Samuel: 1. He met two men by Rachel's sepulcher in the border of Benjamin. 1 Sam. x, 2. 2. Three men at the plain of Tabor going up to Bethel. 1 Sam. x, 3. 3. And a company of prophets at the Philistine garrison. 1 Sam. x, 5. 4. The gift of prophecy was given to him. Verse 6.

T. What Tabor is here spoken of?

C. Not Mount Tabor, but a grove in Benjamin.

T. Where was Saul publicly chosen king?

C. Seven days after, at Mizpeh.

T. "And Samuel said to all the people, See ye him whom the Lord hath chosen, that there is none like him among all the people?

C. "And all the people shouted, and said, God save the king." 1 Sam. x, 24.

T. Whither did Saul go from Mizpeh?

C. To Gibeah.

T. Were *all* the people favorable to him?

C. No, for some "despised him and brought him no presents. But he held his peace." 1 Sam. x, 27.

T. What event made Saul popular with Israel?

C. He delivered the inhabitants of Jabesh-gilead beyond Jordan from the Ammonites.

T. What followed this splendid victory?

C. The people met at Gilgal and renewed Saul's appointment as king. "And there Saul and all the men of Israel rejoiced greatly." 1 Sam. xi, 15.

Lesson VII.—Saul.—(Continued.)

T. When was Saul chosen king of Israel?

C. 1095 B. C.

T. What did he do two years after his appointment?

C. He organized a standing army of three thousand men.

T. What event excited the Philistines against Israel?

C. Jonathan, Saul's son, took a fort of the Philistines.

T. Of what great sin was Saul guilty during this war in Philistia?

C. He offered sacrifice contrary to God's command, and Samuel reproached him.

T. Against what other nations did he fight?

C. Against the Amalekites, Moabites, Ammonites, Edomites, the kings of Zobah, and the Philistines.

T. Who were the Amalekites?

C. A people of Arabia Petrea, who had opposed the Israelites during their wanderings in the wilderness.

T. What was Saul's next transgression?

C. He violated God's command in preserving the best of the flocks and oxen from destruction.

T. How did Samuel treat Saul for this offense?

C. He reproved him in the name of the Lord and left him. "And Samuel came no more to see Saul until the day of his death." 1 Sam. xv, 35.

T. How was Saul affected?

C. "The spirit of the Lord departed from Saul, and an evil spirit from the Lord troubled him." 1 Sam. xvi, 23.

T. How was he relieved?

C. David, the son of Jesse, a Bethlehemite, played upon a harp before him. 1 Sam. xvi, 14.

T. What heroic act did this youthful musician perform about this time?

C. In the valley of Elah he slew the Philistine giant, Goliath of Gath. 1 Sam. xvii.

T. Who formed a strong attachment for David?

C. The soul of Jonathan, Saul's son, "was knit with the soul of David, and Jonathan loved him as his own soul." 1 Sam. xviii, 1.

T. What effect did David's popularity in Israel have upon Saul?

C. Saul hated David and sought to slay him.

T. Whom did David marry?

C. Michal, the daughter of Saul. Saul hoped she would be a snare to David; but she loved him. chap. xviii. And David left Saul.

T. Give a sketch of Saul's life after David departed from him.

C. 1. He sent messengers to take David. 1 Sam. xix, 20.

2. He tried to slay Jonathan. 1 Sam. xx, 27–33.

3. He slew eighty-five priests of the Lord because they gave succor to David. 1 Sam. xxii, 18, 19.

4. He pursued David to Ziph, Maon, and Engedi. At Engedi David saved Saul's life. 1 Sam. xxiv.

5. After Samuel's death, 1061 B. C., David again saved Saul's life near the wilderness of Ziph. 1 Sam. xxvi.

6. The Philistines made war against Saul. He consulted the witch at Endor near Gilboa. 1 Sam. xxviii.

7. The next day the Philistines overcame Israel. Saul was wounded sorely, and falling upon his sword on Mount Gilboa died, having reigned forty years.

Song No. 13.—"The Mighty Fallen." Air: "*Charity.*

Lo he cometh, "choice" and "goodly,"
  To the holy seer's abode,
Loftiest of his noble nation,
  Lo, the chosen one of God!
He at Ramah and at Mizpeh,
  Then at Gilgal stands confessed:
Saul a kingdom shall inherit,
  On his brow a crown shall rest.

    Lo he cometh, "choice" and "goodly,"
      To the holy seer's abode,
    Shout a loud and joyous welcome,
      To the chosen one of God!

Sad and dreary, wan and weary,
  Watchers on Gilboa's brow,
Vigils keeping, sorely weeping,
  "Where," they ask, "the mighty now?"
Israel's princely beauty perished,
  Israel's hosts in terror fled,
Let the land be filled with mourning,
  Saul and Jonathan are dead.

    Sad and dreary, wan and weary,
      Watchers on Gilboa's brow,
    Vigils keeping, sorely weeping,
      Fallen are the mighty now!

Lesson VIII.—David.

T. How will you divide the life of David?

C. Into four parts: 1. His youth. 2. His wanderings while pursued by Saul. 3. The period of his reign over Judah only, being seven years and a half. 4. From his appointment as king of all Israel until his death.

1. David's Youth.

T. Who was David?

C. He was the youngest son of Jesse, the Bethlehemite. "Now he was ruddy, and withal of a beautiful countenance, and goodly to look to." 1 Sam. xvi, 12.

T. Where did Samuel anoint him?

C. After Samuel left Saul God sent him to Bethlehem, where he secretly anointed David.

T. What circumstances brought David into Saul's presence?

C. 1. His playing on the harp to comfort the king.

2. His victory over Goliah in the vale of Elah.

T. With what song did the women of Israel greet David after this victory?

C. "Saul hath slain his thousands and David his ten thousands." And Saul "became his enemy continually."

T. How did he seek David's life?

C. 1. He thrice cast a javelin at him.

2. He gave his daughter Michal to David in marriage, hoping she would be a snare to David. But she loved him.

3. He sent him to fight against the Philistines, hoping they would kill him.

4. He sent messengers to David's house expressly to kill him. Michal deceived the messengers and saved her husband.

T. Who was David's most devoted friend?

C. Jonathan, Saul's son, who delighted in him.

2. David's Wanderings.

T. Give an outline of David's wanderings when pursued by Saul.

C. 1. He fled to Samuel at Naioth, in Ramah. 1 Sam. xix, 18.

2. From Ramah to meet Jonathan. 1 Sam. xx.

3. Thence to Nob, where "he entered into the house of God and did eat the shewbread" which Ahimelech the priest gave him. Matt. xii, 4. 1 Sam. xxi, 1–6.

4. From Nob to Gath, where, through fear of the Philistine king, he feigned himself mad. 1 Sam. xxi, 10–15.

5. From Gath to the cave Adullam, where about four hundred men joined themselves to him. 1 Sam. xxii, 1, 2.

6. From Adullam to Mizpeh, of Moab. 1 Sam. xxii, 3.

7. From Mizpeh to the forest of Hareth and Keilah, where he smote the Philistine. 1 Sam. xxii.

8. From Keilah to the wilderness of Ziph, and Saul sought him with three thousand men.

9. From Ziph to Maon, and the wilderness of Engedi.

T. What other name did Engedi have?

C. It was called Hazezon-tamar. Gen. xiv, 7.

Lesson IX.—David.—(Continued.)

T. Did Saul find David in the wilderness of Ziph?

C. Saul went into a cave to rest. David was hidden there. He cut off the skirt of Saul's coat, but did not kill him.

T. When Saul discovered this what did he do?

C. He wept, confessed his wrong, praised the goodness of David, and went home.

T. Whither did David go?

C. He probably attended Samuel's funeral at Ramah, (1 Samuel xxv, 1,) and from there went to the wilderness of Paran.

T. Whom did David marry?

C. Abigail, the widow of Nabal, and Ahinoam of Jezreel.

T. Where was Michal?

C. Saul had compelled her to marry another man.

T. Did Saul again pursue David?

C. He did, and again, in the wilderness of Ziph, David delivered him.

T. What did Saul say this time?

C. "I have sinned: return, my son David; for I will no more do thee harm: . . . behold, I have played the fool, and have erred exceedingly." 1 Sam. xxvi, 21.

T. Whither did David now go?

C. To Gath, with his army and wives; and the king of Gath gave him the town Ziklag. 1 Sam. xxvii.

T. How long did he dwell in Philistia?

C. A full year and four months. 1 Sam. xxvii, 7.

T. Against what nations did he make war?

C. The Geshurites, Gezrites, and Amalekites. 1 Sam. xxvii, 8.

T. What did the Amalekites do to David?

C. They smote and burned Ziklag, and carried away his two wives.

T. What did he do?

C. He pursued them beyond the brook Besor, slew the Amalekites, recovered his wives and property, and returned to Ziklag.

T. What news did he receive two days after his return?

C. The death of Saul and Jonathan.

T. Where is the beautiful lamentation recorded which David wrote at this time?

C. In the second book of Samuel, first chapter, from the seventeenth to the twenty-seventh verse.

(Let the class read in concert this beautiful passage.)

Lesson X.—David.—(Continued.)

3. The Period of David's reign over Judah.

T. "David inquired of the Lord, saying, Shall I go up into any of the cities of Judah?

C. "And the Lord said unto him, Go up.

T. "And David said, Whither shall I go up?

C. "And he said, Unto Hebron." 2 Sam. ii, 1.

T. What did the men of Judah do at Hebron?

C. "They anointed David king over the house of Judah." 2 Sam. ii, 4.

T. When was this?

C. 1055 B. C.

T. What other king was appointed in the land?

C. Ishbosheth, Saul's son, was made king over all Israel by Abner, the captain of Saul's army. 2 Sam. ii, 8–10.

T. Where was Ishbosheth's residence?

C. At Mahanaim in Gilead. 2 Sam. ii, 8.

T. "Now there was long war between the house of Saul and the house of David:

C. "But David waxed stronger and stronger, and the house of Saul waxed weaker and weaker." 2 Sam. iii, 1.

T. After Ishbosheth was slain what happened?

C. "All the tribes of Israel" came to David at Hebron, "and they anointed David king over Israel." 2 Sam. v, 3.

T. David was thirty years old when he began to reign, and he reigned forty years.

C. "In Hebron he reigned over Judah seven years and six months: and in Jerusalem he reigned thirty and three years over all Israel and Judah." 2 Sam. v, 4, 5.

4. David as King of Israel.

T. What place did David choose as his capital?

C. The place of the Jebusites, "the stronghold of Zion: the same is the city of David." 2 Sam. v, 7.

T. From whom did he have assistance in building a house?

C. "And Hiram king of Tyre sent messengers to David, and cedar trees, and carpenters, and masons: and they built David a house." 2 Sam. v, 11.

T. Who came against David at this time?

C. The Philistines, and he smote them in the valley of Rephaim.

T. What did David do with the ark of the Lord?

C. He brought it from Kirjath-jearim to Jerusalem.

T. What act of kindness did David perform toward a member of Saul's family?

C. He brought the crippled Mephibosheth, Jonathan's son, to Jerusalem and kept him in his palace.

T. What conspiracy sent David away from Jerusalem for a time?

C. Absalom, his son, cruelly conspired against him. After his death David returned.

T. When was Solomon inaugurated king?

C. About six months before the death of David. "So David slept with his fathers, and was buried in the city of David." 1 Kings ii, 10.

Song No. 13.—King David. Air: "*Rejoice, or Millennium.*"

"In Hebron he reigned over Judah seven years and six months: and in Jerusalem he reigned thirty and three years over all Israel and Judah." 2 Sam. v, 5.

Verse 1.—Song of Judah.

(To be sung by a part of the class.)

Rejoice, rejoice, O Judah's sons and daughters,
Rejoice, rejoice, for Judah's king hath come:
From Ziklag, in Philistia's plain,
The exiled David comes again:
Rejoice, rejoice, O Judah's sons and daughters,
Rejoice, rejoice, for Judah's king hath come;
The shepherd-boy of Bethlehem,
The friend beloved of Jonathan,
Whose harp appeased the angered king,
Who slew Goliath with his sling;
Rejoice, rejoice, O Judah's sons and daughters,
Rejoice, rejoice, David to Hebron comes.

Verse 2.—Song of all Israel.

(To be sung by the whole class.)

Rejoice, rejoice, let Israel's tribes uniting,
Rejoice, rejoice, and come to crown their king;
The shepherd-boy of Bethlehem
Shall build thy walls, Jerusalem:
Rejoice, rejoice, let Israel's tribes uniting,
Rejoice, rejoice, and come to crown their king:
Jerusalem in strength shall rise,
The proudest city 'neath the skies:
A noble king to us is given,
Renowned on earth and loved in heaven:
Rejoice, rejoice, let Israel's tribes uniting,
Rejoice, rejoice, and come to crown their king!

Lesson XI.—Map Exercises.

Point out the following places and mention the incidents which give interest to them: Gilgal, Jericho, Ai or Hai, Achor, Ebal. What city between Ebal and Gerizim? Point to Gibeon, Gaza, Ajalon.

Where was the cave of Makkedah? (Somewhere in Judah, near a city of the same name.)

Point to the cities of refuge. (See page 48.) Point out the route of the ark which the Philistines had taken. (1 Sam. iv, 1, 4, 5, 11; v, 1, 10; vi, 12; vii, 1; 1 Chron. xiii, 5; 2 Sam. vi, 10–12.)

Where was Bethshemesh? (About fifteen miles southwest of Jerusalem. Now called Ain-Shems.)

Where was Kirjath-jearim? (Now called Kuryet-el-Enab, about nine miles west of Jerusalem, toward Joppa.)

What was the annual circuit of Samuel when he judged Israel? (See 1 Sam. vii, 15–17.) Where was Mizpeh? (The word means "watch-tower." There were several Mizpehs in Palestine. Mizpeh of Benjamin was probably the same as Neby Samuil, less than five miles northwest of Jerusalem.)

Where was Rachel's sepulchre? (1 Sam. x, 2.) After Saul's interview with Samuel he came to Tabor. (1 Sam. x, 3.) What Tabor was this? (Not Mount Tabor, but a plain in Bethlehem.)

Where was Gibeah, the birthplace and residence of Saul? In Benjamin, about five miles northeast of Jerusalem, now called Jeba.

Where was David born? Where did he fight with Goliath? (1 Sam. xvii.) Where was Elah? (Now called Wady Sumpt, a valley fifteen miles southwest of Jerusalem.)

Point to Ziph, Maon, Engedi, Endor, Gilboa, Gath, Ziklag, Tyre, Rephaim, Mahanaim.

Part Fifth.

LESSONS FOR DWELLERS IN JERUSALEM.

Walk about Zion, and go round about her: tell the towers thereof. Mark ye well her bulwarks, consider her palaces. Psa. xlviii, 12, 13.

There towered the palace; there in awful state
The temple reared its everlasting gate;
No workman's steel, no ponderous axes rung;
Like some tall palm the noiseless fabric sprung;
Majestic silence! Then the harp awoke,
The cymbal clanged, the deep-voiced trumpet spoke;
And Salem spread her suppliant arms abroad,
Viewed the descending flame and blessed the present God.

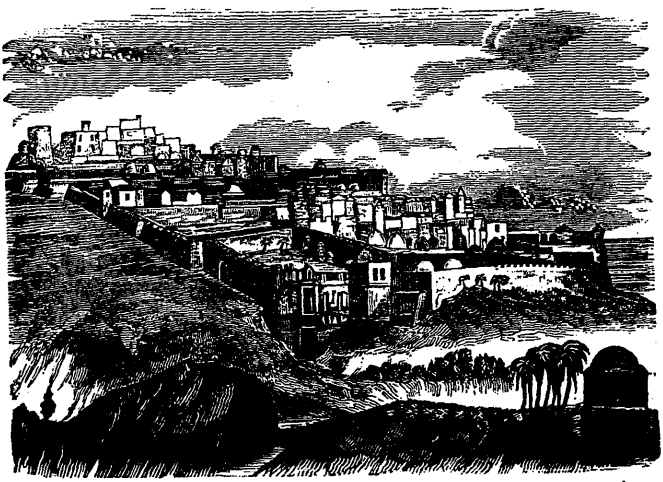
MONTGOMERY.

Lesson I.—Solomon.

Teacher. "Then sat Solomon upon the throne of David, his father;

Children. "And his kingdom was established greatly." 1 Kings ii, 12.

MODERN TYRE FROM THE MAIN-LAND.



JOPPA.

T. When was he inaugurated king?

C. About 1015 B. C., when he was nineteen years old.

T. Whom did he marry?

C. The daughter of Pharaoh, king of Egypt. 1 Kings iii, 1.

T. Where was it that the Lord appeared to Solomon in a dream, and said, "Ask what I shall give thee?"

C. At Gibeon. And Solomon asked for an "understanding heart." 1 Kings iii, 9.

T. What was the extent of his kingdom?

C. And Solomon reigned over all kingdoms from the river unto the land of the Philistines, and unto the border of Egypt. 1 Kings iv, 21.

T. To what river does this verse refer?

C. To the great river, the river Euphrates. Gen. xv, 18.

T. What was the condition of the people during his reign?

C. "And Judah and Israel dwelt safely, every man under his vine and under his fig-tree, from Dan even to Beersheba, all the days of Solomon." 1 Kings iv, 25.

T. What is said of his wisdom?

C. "He was wiser than all men." 1 Kings iv, 31.

T. What of his writings?

C. "And he spake three thousand proverbs; and his songs were a thousand and five. And he spake of trees from the cedar tree, that is in Lebanon even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall: he spake also of beasts, and of fowl, and of creeping things, and of fishes." 1 Kings iv, 32, 33.

T. In whom did Solomon find a friend?

C. In "Hiram king of Tyre."

T. What great work did Solomon perform?

C. He erected a splendid temple, which was seven years in building.

T. Where did he procure the material?

C. The servants of Hiram brought down from Lebanon unto the sea, and in the sea by floats to Joppa, timber of cedar and fir. He brought the gold from Ophir.

T. What can you say of the temple?

C. It was built on Mount Moriah, an exceedingly beautiful and costly structure. Its walls were carved with figures of cherubim, and palm-trees, and open flowers; the pillars were richly carved, and within, the floors and ceilings were overlaid with pure gold. 1 Kings vi.

T. When was this temple dedicated?

C. About 1003 years B. C.

T. What other buildings did Solomon erect?

C. He built a palace for himself, a palace for the queen, the house of the forest of Lebanon; and made two splendid porches, a porch of pillars and a porch of judgment.

T. Name one of the important cities built by Solomon.

C. Tadmor, afterward called by the Greeks and Romans, Palmyra, because of its many palm-trees. It was situated in the Syrian desert, northeast of Damascus. Its ruins are still there.

Lesson II.—Solomon.—(Continued.)

T. What queen visited Solomon to see his glory?

C. The queen of Sheba. Sheba was a part of Arabia Felix.

T. What is said of Solomon's wealth?

C. "King Solomon exceeded all the kings of the earth for riches and for wisdom." 1 Kings x, 23.

T. What are we told about his navy?

C. He "had at sea a navy of Tarshish, with the navy of Hiram, once in three years, bringing gold and silver, ivory, and apes, and peacocks." 1 Kings x, 22.

T. Where was this Tarshish?

C. Probably by Tarshish the shores of Spain are referred to.

T. Where else did Solomon make a navy?

C. In Ezion-geber, which is beside Eloth, on the shore of the Red Sea, in the land of Edom.

T. Did Solomon continue to obey the Lord?

C. No, for "he loved many strange women, together with the daughter of Pharaoh, women of the Moabites, Ammonites, Edomites, Zidonians, and Hittites." 1 Kings xi, 1.

T. What great crime did he commit in his old age?

C. He worshiped idols, and built a "high place" for heathen gods "in the hill that is before Jerusalem," now called the Mount of Corruption or Hill of Offense.

T. What enemies rose against Solomon?

C. Hadad the Edomite, Rezen of Syria, and Jeroboam, whose father was a servant of Solomon.

T. Whither did Jeroboam flee when Solomon sought his life?

C. To Shishak, king of Egypt, and was there till the death of Solomon.

T. When did Solomon die?

C. About 975 B. C., aged about fifty-nine years, having reigned over Israel for forty years. "And he was buried in the city of David, his father: and Rehoboam, his son, reigned in his stead." 1 Kings xi, 43.

Song No. 14.—The Golden Age of Palestine. Air: "*O we love to come.*"

Lo, in thought we stand in the holy land,
In those golden, palmy days,
When upon its throne sat David's son,
The best of Judah's race.

The land is at rest, and its people blest;
Each face with gladness shines;
For there's golden grain on hill and plain,
And heavy laden vines.

Rich treasures pour from every shore,
Thy peaceful homes to bless;
And at thy feet the princes meet,
Thy glory to confess.

And with joy we come to Jerusalem,
Its peerless grace to see:
With reverence bow on Moriah's brow,
In the temple's purity.

'Tis a pure abode, this house of God,
Golden its walls appear,
And its towers high in the sunny sky,
Their glittering summits rear.

But the gems are gone from Zion's crown,
Destroyed is the house of prayer;
And the matchless grace of Israel's race
No more appeareth there.

Lesson III.—The Two Kingdoms.

T. Who succeeded Solomon?

C. Rehoboam went to Shechem to be made king. The people refused to accept him unless he would promise to rule with less severity than his father.

T. What reply did he give?

C. He refused their request, and "answered the people roughly." In consequence of this, ten tribes rebelled, and formed the kingdom of Israel.

T. Which tribes remained faithful to Rehoboam?

C. Judah and Benjamin, and these formed the kingdom of Judah.

T. Who reigned over Israel?

C. Jeroboam, who had fled into Egypt. "And there was war between Rehoboam and Jeroboam all their days." 1 Kings xiv, 30.

T. What was the difference between the religions of the two kingdoms?

C. Judah still worshiped the true God at Jerusalem, but for Israel Jeroboam made two golden calves and said: "Behold thy gods, O Israel! And he set the one in Bethel, and the other put he in Dan." 1 Kings xii, 28, 29.

T. Who served as priests for this idol worship?

C. As the priests and Levites of the true God went from Israel to Judah, (2 Chron. xi, 13,) Jeroboam appointed "the *lowest of the people* priests of the high places."

T. How long did the two kingdoms last?

C. The kingdom of Israel from 975 B. C. to 721 B. C., 254 years; the kingdom of Judah from 975 B. C. to 588 B. C., 387 years.

T. How many kings over Israel?

C. Nineteen, all of them unholy men.

T. Where was their seat of government?

C. At first it was at Shechem, then at Tirzah, a neighboring town. and under Omri and his successors at Samaria.

T. Who was the successor of Omri?

C. Ahab, the husband of Jezebel, daughter of the king of Tyre. 1 Kings xvi, 31.

T. What system of idolatrous worship did Jezebel introduce into Israel?

C. The worship of Baal, chief divinity of the Phœnicians. "And Ahab did more to provoke the Lord God of Israel than all the kings of Israel that were before him." 1 Kings xvi, 33.

T. What celebrated prophet appeared in Israel during Ahab's reign?

C. Elijah, the Tishbite.

T. Why was he called the Tishbite?

C. He may have come from Tishbeh, a little town in Naphtali.

T. Where did Elijah dwell during the famine in Israel, which he had predicted?

C. "By the brook Cherith that is before Jordan," which is probably a little brook running by Jericho.

T. Where was it he brought the widow's son to life?

C. At Zarephath or Sarepta, in Sidon. 1 Kings xvii.

T. Where did he confound the prophets of Baal in the presence of Ahab?

C. On Mount Carmel. 1 Kings xviii.

T. What was the journey of Elijah on the day he ascended in a chariot to heaven?

C. From Gilgal to Bethel, then to Jericho and over Jordan.

T. What prophet succeeded Elijah?

C. Elisha, upon whom the mantle of Elijah fell.

T. When did Elisha die?

C. 838 B. C., while Joash reigned over Israel.

T. In what wars were the kings of Israel from time to time involved?

C. In wars against the kingdom of Judah, the Moabites, the Syrians, and Assyrians.

T. By what nation was the kingdom of Israel overthrown?

C. By the Assyrians, who carried them away into captivity.

T. When and by what kings was this done?

C. 1. Tiglath-Pileser, 740 B. C., took the inhabitants of northern and eastern Palestine into Assyria.

2. Shalmaneser besieged Samaria three years, and having taken that city "carried Israel away into Assyria, and placed them in Halah and in Habor by the river Gozan, and in the cities of the Medes." 2 Kings xvii, 6.

Lesson IV.—The Two Kingdoms.—(Continued.)

T. How long after this was the kingdom of Judah destroyed?

C. About one hundred and thirty-four years.

T. How many kings occupied the throne of Judah?

C. About twenty, many of whom were sincere and godly men.

T. With what nations did the kings of Judah engage in war?

C. With the kingdom of Israel, the Egyptians, Edomites, Moabites, Ammonites, Syrians, and Assyrians.

T. By whom was the kingdom of Judah finally destroyed?

C. By Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon.

T. When did Nebuchadnezzar first take Jerusalem?

C. In the reign of Jehoiakim, whom he retained on the throne of Judah as his servant.

T. Did Nebuchadnezzar take anything with him at this visit?

C. He took many treasures from the temple, and many princes and noble men of Judah, among whom was Daniel. This was the beginning of the seventy years' captivity, 606 B. C. Daniel i, 1–6.

T. What occurred at the next visit of the king of Babylon?

C. After some time Jehoiakim rebelled. He was deposed, and Jehoiachin appointed in his place. After three months he also rebelled, and the king of Babylon "took him. And he carried away all Jerusalem, and all the princes, and all the mighty men of valor, even ten thousand captives, and all the craftsmen and smiths: none remained, save the poorest sort of the people of the land." 2 Kings xxiv, 14.

T. When did this take place?

C. About 599 B. C.

T. What occurred after this?

C. Zedekiah was appointed to rule over the feeble remnant in Jerusalem. He also rebelled, and in 588 B. C. the holy city was utterly destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar. Zedekiah was blinded and taken in fetters of brass to Babylon. 2 Kings xxv.

T. Name some of the prophets who had faithfully warned the people of Judah of their sins and danger.

C. Zechariah, Zephaniah, Joel, Amos, Habakkuk, Isaiah, and Jeremiah.

Song No. 15.—Palestine. Air: "*Far, Far at Sea.*"

Land of song! and land of story!
Holiest memories are thine;
They are wreathed round thee in glory,
Blest Palestine!

Land of joy! how every spirit
Round thy name its hopes doth twine;
How it thrills the heart to hear it,
Blest Palestine!

Land of love! what love exceeding
Hallowed all those scenes of thine!
Hallowed by a Saviour's bleeding,
Thee, Palestine.

Land of woe and land of wailing!
Grief, and chains, and sin are thine;
In the dust thy pride is trailing,
Curs'd Palestine!

Land of hope! Prophetic vision
Views again those vales of thine,
Clad with bloom, a sweet elysian—
Fair Palestine!

Lesson V.—The Captivities.

T. "By the rivers of Babylon, there we sat down, yea, we wept when we remembered Zion.

C. "We hanged our harps upon the willows in the midst thereof." Psa. cxxxvii, 1, 2.

T. Did the inhabitants of Israel who were removed into Assyria ever return to their land?

C. A few families may have returned with the people of Judah to Jerusalem, but the majority probably wandered farther east and never returned. They are called "the lost tribes."

T. How long did the inhabitants of Judah remain in Babylonish captivity?

C. About seventy years.

T. How were they treated while there?

C. They enjoyed many privileges, and were more like colonists than captives. Several of them were raised to high positions.

T. What brought Daniel into favor with Nebuchadnezzar?

C. Daniel interpreted the dream of "the great image." Dan. ii.

T. What calamity fell upon Nebuchadnezzar for his pride?

C. He was insane for seven years, "driven from men, and did eat grass as oxen." Dan iv, 33.

T. At his death how long had the Jews been in captivity?

C. About twenty-five years.

T. Who succeeded him?

C. Evil-Merodach, who was followed by Belshazzar.

T. What event in Belshazzar's life is recorded in the book of Daniel?

C. The sacrilegious feast he held, and the mysterious writing on the wall, which only Daniel could interpret.

T. What happened that night?

C. "In that night was Belshazzar the king of the Chaldeans slain." Dan. v, 30.

T. Who succeeded him?

C. "And Darius, the Median, took the kingdom." verse 31.

T. What happened to Daniel soon after Darius was exalted to the throne?

C. For refusing to obey a wicked law, he was cast into the den of lions.

T. Where did this occur?

C. Probably at Shushan in Persia, now called Shush.

T. What prophet was about this time preaching to the Jews?

C. Ezekiel, by the river Chebar, a river in Mesopotamia, emptying into the Euphrates, now called Khabour.

Lesson VI.—The Return.

T. Who succeeded Darius?

C. Cyrus, of whom Isaiah had prophesied many years before. In the first year of his reign he made a proclamation permitting all Jews to return to Palestine.

T. When was this?

C. 536 B. C., seventy years after Daniel was taken from Jerusalem to Babylon.

T. Did the people return?

C. About fifty thousand princes, priests and people, with their servants, returned that year under Zerubbabel, who was appointed governor.

T. What did they do at Jerusalem?

C. They erected an altar for sacrifice, and began to rebuild the temple.

T. By whom was this work delayed?

C. By the Assyrian and Jewish inhabitants of Samaria. 2 Kings xvii, 24. It was delayed for fifteen years, until the days of Darius Hystaspes.

T. Who succeeded Darius?

C. Xerxes, the great conqueror, and then Artaxerxes Longimanus, the Ahasuerus mentioned in Esther.

T. Who was Ezra?

C. A faithful Jewish scribe of the house of Aaron: a reformer of the Jews.

T. When did he go to Jerusalem?

C. About 457 B. C., seventy-nine years after the decree of Cyrus. Many Jews accompanied him.

T. Under what governor were the walls of Jerusalem rebuilt?

C. Nehemiah, cupbearer to king Artaxerxes at Shushan.

T. When did he go to Palestine?

C. He went first seventeen years after Ezra, and remained eight years. Returning to Shushan, after six years he again visited the Holy City.

T. What prophet lived during the last term of Nehemiah's authority?

C. Malachi.

T. What prophets had encouraged the people in the rebuilding of the city and temple?

C. Haggai and Zechariah.

Song No. 16.—The Captivity.

Weary, sad, and broken-hearted,
  'Neath the willow's shade of green,
Israel sat a weeping captive,
  By the great Euphrates' stream.
On his lips no longer trembled
  Songs of joy that once he sung;
On the willow's drooping branches,
  All unswept, his harp was hung.

"Beautiful for situation,"
  Was no more the mount of God;
Sin had dimmed its crown of glory,
  Through its pleasant places trod.
Trampled 'neath its feet the altar,
  Sacred to the Holy One,
And beneath the Temple's shadow,
  Sacrificed to wood and stone.

God no longer bent in blessing
  From the holy mercy-seat;
But the curse, as his Avenger,
  Came with quick-advancing feet:
Fire, and sword, and chains, and famine
  From where peace was wont to smile:
And the city, shrine, and temple,
  Lay a smoking, ruined pile.

Broken was Judea's scepter,
  Fallen was his lofty throne,
And his people, captives, wandered,
  Broken-hearted and alone:
Waiting, longing, ever praying
  For the day when, with a song,
God should bring again to Zion
  Those whose feet had wandered long:

When the wilderness should blossom,
And the desert should rejoice;
When the blind should see its glory,
And the dumb should find a voice;
When from temple and from altar
Incense should ascend for aye;
When, before their joy and gladness,
Sorrowing should flee away.

Lesson VII.—From the Captivities to Christ.

T. At the time of their return to Palestine to what government were the Jews subject?

C. The Medes and Persians, and so continued until Alexander the Great conquered Persia, 331 B. C.

T. How long had they served Persia?

C. Two hundred and eight years.

T. What prevented Alexander from besieging Jerusalem?

C. He approached the city; but the priests in their robes, and the people dressed in white, opened the gates and marched out to meet him. Alexander was awe-struck, and treated the high priest with veneration.

T. When asked the reason for this change in his conduct what did he say?

C. "I did not adore *him*, but THAT GOD who hath honored him with his high priesthood."*

T. Who was this high priest?

C. Jaddua, who remained in office twenty years. He died two years after Alexander.

T. After the death of Alexander what became of Palestine?

C. It was first ruled by Laomedon of Syria, then by Ptolemy Lagus of Egypt.

T. When Ptolmey Lagus claimed Jerusalem why did the people resist him?

C. Because they had covenanted to serve Laomedon.

* Smith's Sacred Annals, vol ii, page 409.

T. How did Ptolemy Lagus secure the city?

C. He took it on the Sabbath, when he knew the Jews would not fight. One hundred thousand Jews were removed to Egypt.

T. What was the condition of Judea after this?

C. It continued to have high priests who governed in Jerusalem. It soon fell into the hands of the Syrians, then the Egyptians again, and finally was taken by Antiochus, king of Syria, 200 B. C.

T. What important event transpired while under the dominion of Ptolemy Philadelphus of Egypt?

C. By his order the Old Testament was translated into Greek, 278 B. C. This is called the Septuagint translation.

T. How long did the Jews continue under Syrian rule?

C. Fifty-seven years, during which time the office of high priest was generally held by vile men, the customs and crimes of Greece were introduced into Jerusalem, the temple robbed and burned, the walls of the city destroyed, idolatry established, and the faithful Jews persecuted.

T. Who rose up in resistance to these outrages?

C. Mattathias, an old priest. His son Judas, called Maccabeus, conducted a war against Syria.

T. When did the Jews attain independence?

C. About 143 B. C., and under ten princes, called Maccabeans or Asmoneans, retained their independence for eighty years.

T. By whom was Judea than taken?

C. By the Romans under Pompey, who besieged Jerusalem in the year 63 B. C.

T. What king was placed on the throne at Jerusalem?

C. Herod the Great, son of Antipater, an Idumean chief.

T. What can you say of Herod?

C. He was cruel and unpopular, but by improving the city of Jerusalem, and especially by rebuilding and beautifying the temple, he secured some favor. He reigned at the time of Christ's birth.

T. Who was Emperor of Rome at the time of Christ's advent?

C. Augustus. He had reigned from the year 27 B. C.

Song No. 17.—There is a Holy Land. Air: "*Happy Land.*"

By Miss S. M. Irish, of Illinois.

There is a holy land
Called Palestine,
Round which the Christian heart
Will ever twine.
Sacred each hight sublime—
Sacred each creeping vine—
Sacred each scene of thine—
Blest Palestine!

There in that holy land,
The feet have trod
Of prophets, priests, and kings,
Angels and God.
There Abram's faith was tried,
There David sang and died,
There Christ was crucified,
In Palestine.

O for this holy land
Pray, pilgrims, pray,
That all its shame and sin
Pass soon away.
That the morn may shine,
Morn of love and peace divine,
On the fair Palestine,
Blest Palestine.

Lesson VIII.—Christ.

T. "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God." John i, 1.

C. "And the Word was made flesh and dwelt among us . . . full of grace and truth." Verse 14.

T. "Without controversy, great is the mystery of godliness:

C. "God was manifest in the flesh, justified in the Spirit, seen of angels, preached unto the Gentiles, believed on in the world, received up into glory." 1 Tim. iii, 16.

T. Who came as the forerunner of Christ?

C. John the Baptist.

T. Where was Christ born?

C. "In Bethlehem of Judea, in the days of Herod the king," Augustus being emperor of the Romans.

FIELDS NEAR BETHLEHEM.

T. When was Christ born?

C. The fourth year before the common account called "Anno Domini." Matt. ii, 1: (See margin.)

T. What was Christ's first journey?

C. From Bethlehem to Jerusalem, to be presented in the temple. Luke ii, 22.

T. Second journey?

C. From Bethlehem to Egypt, and from Egypt to Nazareth, where he spent his childhood.

T. Third journey?

C. "When he was twelve years old," from Nazareth to Jerusalem.

T. How far is it from Nazareth to Jerusalem?

C. About seventy miles.

T. When did John the Baptist commence preaching?

C. "In the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius Cesar, Pontius Pilate being governor of Judea," when "Jesus himself began to be about thirty years of age."

T. What journey did Christ make about this time?

C. He came from Nazareth of Galilee to Jordan unto John to be baptized.

T. In what part of the Jordan was he baptized?

C. Probably near its mouth—about twenty miles from Jerusalem. The place was called Bethabara.

NAZARETH.

T. Where did Christ go after his baptism?

C. Into the wilderness of Judea, where he was tempted.

FOUNTAIN AT CANA.

T. Where did Christ perform his first miracle?

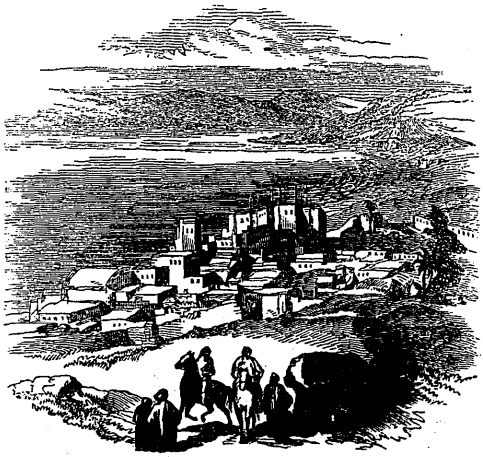
C. At Cana of Galilee, about seven miles north of Nazareth.

T. How will you divide the life of Christ after his first miracle in Cana?

C. Into four parts. 1. From the first passover he attended at Jerusalem, A. D. 26, to his second passover, A. D. 27. 2. From the second to the time of the following passover, A. D. 28. 3. From the passover of 28 to the last passover—the time of the crucifixion. 4. From his crucifixion to his ascension, which was about forty-two days.

Lesson IX.—Christ.—(Continued.)

Part 1. A. D. 26-27.



LAKE OF TIBERIAS.

T. Where did Christ have his conversation with Nicodemus?

C. At Jerusalem, and during this visit cast the traders out of the temple.

T. What journey did he take soon after?

C. After baptizing in Judea he left there, and "departed again into Galilee. And he must needs go through Samaria." John iv, 3, 4.

T. What stopping place did he find?

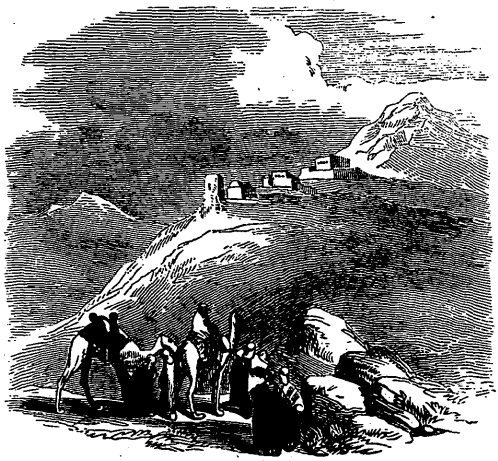
C. "A city of Samaria which is called Sychar." The same as Sichem and Shechem of the Old Testament. It is now called Nablous.

T. Where was Christ when he healed the son of the Capernaum nobleman?

C. At Cana of Galilee.

T. Where was Capernaum?

C. On the northwest shore of Lake Tiberias, about twenty miles from Nazareth, and more than eighty from Jerusalem.



NAIN.

Part 2. A. D. 27-28.

T. What miracle did Christ perform during this visit?

C. He healed the impotent man at a pool by the sheepmarket in Jerusalem, called Bethesda.

T. Where was this Bethesda?

C. Probably it was the pool now shown near St. Stephen's Gate, inside the walls, or the "Fountain of the Virgin," in the valley of Kidron.

T. Whither did Christ go after leaving Jerusalem?

C. To Galilee, where he preached his celebrated sermon on the mount.

T. What mount was this?

C. Probably "Tell Hattin," a hill not far from Capernaum.

T. What were some other of the miracles which he performed during this period?

C. 1. Cured the centurion's servant; 2. Restored to life the daughter of Jairus, in Capernaum; 3. Raised the widow's son at Nain; 4. Stilled the storm on Genesareth, and at another time walked on the lake; 5. Healed two demoniacs of Gadara.

T. What did he do near Bethsaida?

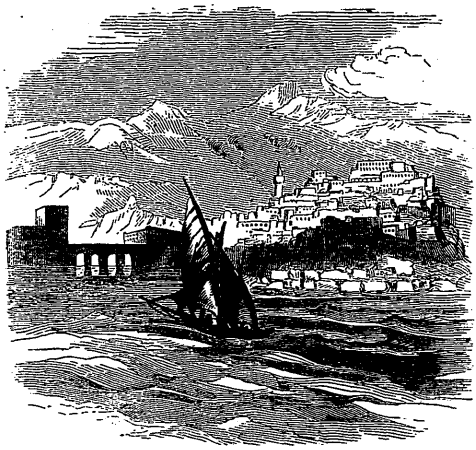
C. He fed five thousand persons, multiplying five barley loaves and two small fishes into a sufficiency for them.

T. Where is Bethsaida?

C. There were two Bethsaidas; one on the northeastern and the other on the northwestern shore of Lake Genesareth.

Lesson X.—Christ.—(Continued.)

Part 3. A. D. 28-29.



SIDON.

T. Did Christ attend the passover of A. D. 28?

C. He did not, because the Jews sought to kill him.

T. What miracle did he perform in the coasts of Tyre and Sidon?

C. Healed the daughter of a Syrophenician woman. Matt. xv, 21–28.

T. Where did he miraculously feed the four thousand?

C. In Decapolis, a region east and southeast of Lake Genesareth. Matt. xv, 29–38.

T. Where was Christ transfigured?

C. Either on Mount Hermon or Mount Tabor. Mark ix, 2–13.

T. What feast did Christ attend in the fall of A. D. 28?

C. The feast of tabernacles.

BETHANY.

T. Give an outline of his life after this.

C. 1. Retired to Perea—to Bethabara. John x, 41, 42.

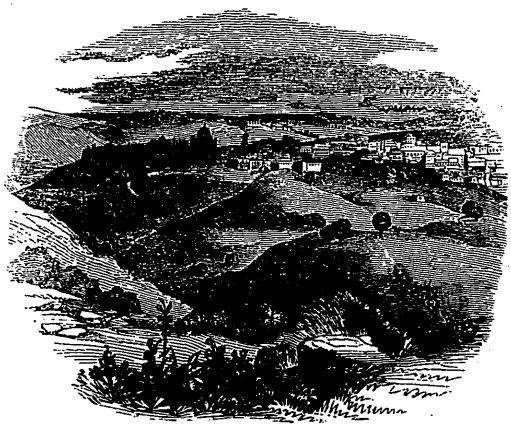
2. He raised Lazarus to life in Bethany. John xi.

3. Cured two blind men near Jericho. Matt. xx, 29–34.

4. Made his triumphal entry into Jerusalem. Matt. xxi.

5. Spends several days in Bethany and Jerusalem just before his crucifixion.

6. Instituted the Lord's Supper; suffered in Gethsemane; is examined before Annas, Caiphas, Pilate, and Herod; then scourged, mocked, crucified, and buried.



MODERN JERUSALEM.

Part 4. A. D. 29. Time, 40 days.

T. Where did Christ appear after his resurrection?

C. At Jerusalem, Emmaus, Lake Genesareth, Capernaum, and Olivet.

T. From what place did he ascend into heaven?

C. From Olivet, near Bethany, A. D. 29, having spent over thirty-three years on earth.

Song No. 18.—Christ. Air: "*What fairylike music.*"

Break forth into singing, ye places of dearth,
Salvation hath come to the ends of the earth.
And the beautiful feet of the Bringer of good,
On the mountain of Zion in glory have stood.

He came from the throne of his glory on high,
In Bethlehem's manger an infant to lie,
With the garb of humanity vailing the God,
A man among men in humility trod.

He drained from our cup all the waters of woe,
And filled it with joys that eternally flow;
Robbed death of his victory, and entered the grave,
From its darkness and terror our spirits to save.

He burst from the tomb and ascended the sky,
To prepare us a place in the mansions on high,
And leadeth us on, with his own guiding hand,
To the beautiful shores of the holiest land.

Lesson XI.—Paul.

T. How many apostles did Christ choose?

C. Twelve, one of whom was Judas Iscariot, who betrayed him.

T. Who were assembled at Jerusalem after the ascension?

C. Peter, and James, and John, and Andrew, Philip and Thomas, Bartholomew and Matthew, James, the son of Alpheus, and Simon Zelotes, and Judas the brother of James. Acts i, 13.

T. Who was appointed to fill Iscariot's place?

C. Matthias.

T. What can you say of all these men?

C. They were faithful and laborious men, who testified even unto death in favor of their Master.

T. What great apostle was afterward miraculously raised up?

C. Saul, the persecuting Pharisee.

T. Where was Saul born?

C. In Tarsus, a city of Cilicia, in Asia Minor, situated on the river Cydnus, six miles from its mouth.

T. Who was his teacher in Jerusalem?

C. "A Pharisee named Gamaliel, a doctor of the law." Acts v, 34.

T. Where was Saul converted to Christianity?

C. In Damascus, having been miraculously convicted on his way from Jerusalem. Acts ix.

T. How far is it from Jerusalem to Damascus?

C. About one hundred and thirty-six miles.

T. Trace Saul's travels from his conversion to the time of his first Christian labors in Antioch?

C. From Damascus to Arabia and back. Gal. i, 17. From thence to Jerusalem, Cesarea and Tarsus. Acts ix, 26–30. From Tarsus he was brought to Antioch by Barnabas. Acts xi, 25, 26.

T. Who was Barnabas?

C. A disciple of Christ, a Levite, of the country of Cyprus.

T. Where is Antioch?

C. In Syria, on the Orontes river, three hundred miles from Jerusalem, and thirty from the Mediterranean Sea.

T. What visits to Jerusalem did Paul make after this?

C. 1. With Barnabas, on a mission of relief, about the year 44. Acts xi, 27–30.

2. With Barnabas, Silas, and others, from Antioch, to consult with the apostles and elders on the subject of circumcision, about the year 52. Acts xv.

3. After his second great missionary tour, he went from Ephesus to Cesarea and Jerusalem, about the year 56. Acts xviii, 21, 22.

4. After his third missionary tour he came to Jerusalem A. D. 60, where he was apprehended by the Jews and made his defense before the Sanhedrim. Acts xxi; xxii; xxiii.

Lesson XII.—Paul, the Missionary.

T. Trace Paul's first missionary tour.

C. From Antioch to Selencia, Cyprus, Perga in Pamphylia, Antioch in Pisidia, Iconium, Lystra, and Derbe. He returned by Attalia to Antioch. Acts xiii and xiv.

T. When did he make this tour?

C. About the year 45.

T. How far did he travel during this journey?

C. Nearly or over fifteen hundred miles.

T. Paul's second missionary tour?

C. From Antioch through Syria and Cilicia to Lystra and Derbe; through Phrygia and Galatia to Mysia and Troas. From Troas to Samothracia, Neapolis, and Philippi, where he and Silas were imprisoned and the jailor converted. Thence to Amphipolis and Apollonia, Thessalonica, and Athens. From Athens to Corinth, Ephesus, Jerusalem, and Antioch. Acts xv, 36–41; xvi, xvii, xviii.

T. Where did Paul address the Athenians?

C. On the Areopagus or Mars Hill.

T. In what year was this?

C. About A. D. 55.

T. Trace Paul's third missionary tour.

C. 1. From Antioch through Asia Minor to Macedonia and Greece.

2. From Greece to Philippi, crossing the Ægean to Troas. Acts xx, 5, 6.

3. He walked from Troas to Assos. Acts xx, 14.

4. From Assos to Mitylene, passing Chios and stopping at Samos. From Samos to Trogyllium and Miletus, where the elders of the Ephesian church met him. Acts xx, 17.

5. From Miletus to Patara, Tyre, Ptolemais, Cesarea, and Jerusalem.

T. When was this tour made?

C. About A. D. 60.

T. What difficulties awaited Paul in Jerusalem?

C. He was attacked by a mob of Jews, who purposed to kill him (Acts xxi, 30, 31) because of his liberality to the Gentiles.

T. By whom was he rescued from the people?

C. By the Roman guard under Lysias.

T. What public addresses did Paul deliver after this in Palestine?

C. 1. On the stairs of the tower Antonia he spoke in Hebrew. Acts xxi, 40; xxii, 1–29.

2. Before the Sanhedrim on the following day. Acts xxii, 30; xxiii, 1–10.

3. Before Felix at Cesarea. Acts xxiv.

4. Two years later, before Felix and Agrippa at Cesarea. Acts xxv and xxvi.

T. Describe Paul's voyage to Rome.

C. 1. He sailed in a "ship of Adramyttium" from Cesarea to Sidon. Acts xxvii, 2, 3. From Sidon by Cyprus to Myra a city of Cilicia. Verses 4, 5.

2. From Myra in "a ship of Alexandria" to Crete. Acts xxvii, 6–8.

3. Contrary to Paul's advice they left Crete, and were overtaken by a terrific storm which lasted fourteen or fifteen days.

4. Having passed through the sea of Adria, the vessel was wrecked on the shores of Melita. Acts xxvii, 41–44; xxviii, 1.

5. After three months they took a "ship of Alexandria" for Syracuse, thence to Rhegium, Puteoli, Appii Forum, Three Taverns, and Rome. Acts xxviii, 11–16.

T. What favor was granted Paul at Rome?

C. "Paul was suffered to dwell by himself with a soldier that kept him." Acts xxviii, 16.

T. How long was Paul detained at Rome?

C. Two whole years, or until A. D. 65, during which time he preached the Gospel to all who came to him.

T. Have we any definite information concerning the apostle after this?

C. We have not, though tradition says he was beheaded and thus died a martyr.*

T. What apostle is supposed to have survived all the rest?

C. John, the beloved disciple

T. To what place was he exiled?

C. To the isle of Patmos, where glorious revelations were given to him.

T. Where is this island?

C. It is a "rocky and bare island of the Ægean Sea, about fifteen miles in circumference. It is now called Patino and Palmosa."—*Kitto.*

T. Name the seven Churches in Asia Minor to which Christ sent epistles by John.

C. Ephesus, Smyrna, Permagos, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea.

T. Where did John die?

C. He died at Ephesus about the year 99, aged between ninety and one hundred years.

Song No. 19.—The Apostles. Air: "*Auld Lang Syne.*"

When first the Christ to Juda came,
  A babe of lowly birth,
Bright angels told his holy aim,
  "Good-will, and peace on earth."

When Christ, the glorified, sat down
  Amid the heavenly throng,
Apostles pure to men below
  Rehearsed that angel song.

* It is contended by many that after this first imprisonment at Rome, Paul was released and labored as a missionary for some time, after which he was again arrested and put to death.

"Good-will to men and peace," they cry;
"Peace by the Saviour's blood:
"Ho! all ye weary ones, draw nigh
And find repose in God."

Men hear and come, glad thousands come,
The Saviour to embrace;
And dying, find with him a home,
Or living share his grace.

When Christ the Judge again appears,
Apostles pure shall stand
Above the arch-angelic throng,
In power at his right hand.

Lesson XIII.—Map Exercises.

Point out Mount Moriah. Whence did Solomon's first wife come? To what port of Canaan did Hiram send the timber for building the temple? Where was Ophir?

Point to Lebanon—Tadmor—Sheba—Mount of Corruption—Elath—Ezion-geber. Where was Tarshish? Where was Tarsus? Where did Rehoboam, the son of Solomon, go to be made king? Whither did Jeroboam flee? (1 Kings xii, 2.) Where was Tirzah?

Point to Samaria—Brook Cherith. Where did Elijah bring the widow's son to life?

Point to Mount Carmel. Trace the journey of Elijah on the day of his translation. (2 Kings ii, 1, 2, 4, 7, 10.) Where were Gozan, Halah, and Habor? Where was Daniel cast into the lion's den? Point to Shushan.

Point to the places mentioned in 2 Kings x, 33. In 2 Kings xxiii, 4, 8, 10, 13, 19, 29. Daniel viii, 2. Ezra iii, 7.

Where was John the Baptist born? (Probably in Juttah, a town very near Hebron, sometimes called Juda. Luke i, 39.) Where was Christ born? His first flight? To what point in Palestine did he return? Where is Nazareth? How was Palestine divided in the days of Christ? In which part was Bethlehem—Nazareth—Cana—Mount Tabor?

Where did Christ have his conversation with Nicodemus? With the woman of Samaria? What city close by? What mountains? Where was Bethesda? The Bethsaidas? Nain?

Siloam? (John ix, 7–11.) Gethsemane? Where did Christ preach his "sermon on the mount?" To what city did he probably refer in that sermon? Where was he transfigured? Where did Zaccheus live? (Luke xix.) Mary, Martha, and Lazarus? How far from Jerusalem is Hebron—Dan—Beersheba—Joppa—Jericho—Bethlehem—Nazareth—Damascus—Cairo—Mount Sinai—Rome—Athens—Ararat—Nineveh?

Where was Saul born? Where educated? Converted? First city of his regular ministerial labor? His principal journeys to Jerusalem? His missionary tours?

Point to Antioch in Syria. Antioch in Pisidia—Lystra—Lydda. (Acts ix, 24, 25.) Derbe. Where was the jailor converted? Where did the Ephesian elders meet Paul? Where did he address Agrippa? In what ships did he sail on his journey to Rome? Point to the seven churches of Asia Minor.

Name and point to the principal islands of the Bible. Cyprus. (Acts xiii, 4–6.) Rhodes. (Acts xxi, 1.) Crete. (Acts xxvii, 7.) Clauda. (Acts xxvii, 16.) Melita. (Acts xxviii, 1.) Sicily. (Acts xxviii, 12.) Coös. (Acts xxi, 1.) Patmos. (Rev. i, 9.) Samos. (Acts xx, 15.) Lesbos. (Acts xx, 14.) Chios or Scio. (Acts xx, 15.) Samothracia. (Acts xvi, 11.)

Part Sixth.

THE PALESTINE CLASS, WITH MAPS, CHANTS, AND A BRIEF BIBLICAL GAZETTEER.

THE PALESTINE CLASS.

This work may be employed as a text-book of Sacred History and Geography in the Sabbath-school. A Saturday afternoon, or week-day evening class is, however, preferable. For several years the writer has held a meeting of the kind on Saturday afternoon. It has been known as "The Palestine Class." The study is rendered attractive by the pleasant device of a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and a system of gradation by which thoroughness in study is secured.

Any person who is "apt to teach" may, with a little careful study, be able to conduct the exercises of this class. The number of Biblical Cyclopedias and works of Eastern travel with which our libraries abound, render familiarity with the subject comparatively easy. The following books are commended to teachers: Dr. Hibbard's "Palestine," than which no more concise and comprehensive manual on the subject is published; Dr. Thomson's "Land and Book," Colman's Historical Text-book and Atlas of Biblical Geography, (last edition, 1860,) with Kitto's "Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature."

Concert recitations are harmful only when they lead the many to depend upon the suggestive answers of the leading voices, and to neglect the careful study which personal recitations demand. Our plan obviates this difficulty, and secures the advantages of both systems. Each scholar is subjected to a personal examination before he can ascend to the higher grades of the class. Thus the "Pilgrim" must be familiar with all the prescribed lessons before he can become successively "Resident," "Explorer," "Dweller in Jerusalem," and "Templar." The following is the

Plan of Gradation.

1. Pilgrim.

Scholars reciting Part First accurately, and showing familiarity with places called for in the Map Exercises in "Initiatory Lessons," are enrolled as Pilgrims, receiving a certificate to that effect, signed by the secretary of the class.

2. Resident.

Pilgrims passing an examination upon Part Second, and reading the books of Genesis and Matthew, become Residents of Palestine, and each one receives a town or other locality, an account of which he is expected to present to the class whenever such may be called for by the teacher.

3. Explorer.

Each resident having been examined in Part Third, and having read the books of Exodus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy, becomes an Explorer. Some country of the Bible is assigned to him, of which he is required to make a report as of his town or city in Palestine.

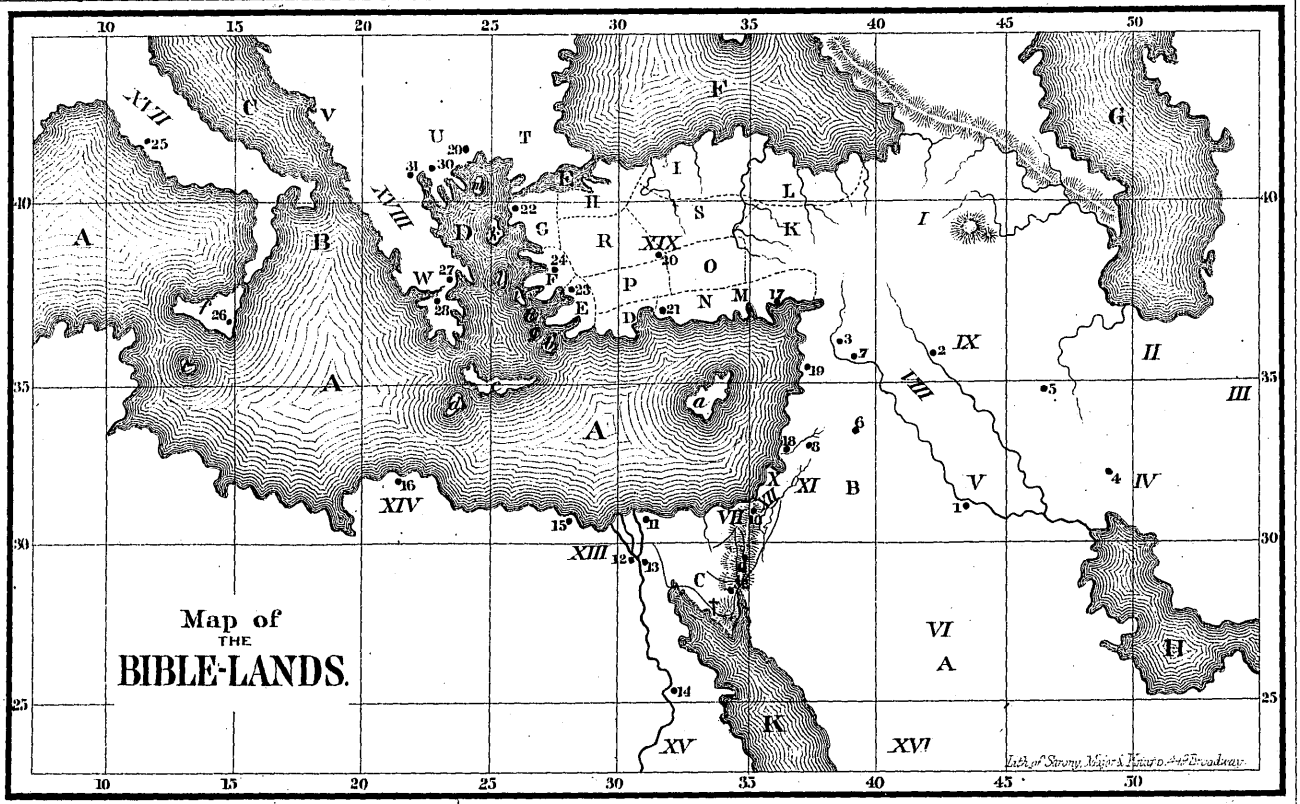
4. Dweller in Jerusalem.

Explorers examined upon Part Fourth, having studied the map of Jerusalem on page 105, and having read the books of Joshua, Judges, Ruth, 1 Samuel, 2 Samuel, 1 Kings, and 2 Kings, are appointed Dwellers in Jerusalem.

5. Templars.

Having studied Part Fifth, and read the books of 1st and 2d Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, Daniel, Jonah, and the Acts of the Apostles, each Dweller becomes a Templar, and receives, as in the preceding grades, a certificate of examination, signed by the teacher, examining committee, and secretary of the class.

The expenses of the class may be met by exhibitions. Conversations illustrative of a pilgrimage to the Levant, with these geographical and historical recitations, furnish a most agreeable and profitable evening's entertainment. By this means the maps and a good library of Biblical literature for the class may be purchased.


Map of
THE
BIBLE-LANDS.
Lith. of Sarony, Major & Knapp, 449 Broadway.

Key to Figures and Letters on Map of the Lands of the Bible.

Bible Lands.

I. Armenia.
II. Media.
III. Parthia.
IV. Persia.
V. Chaldea.
VI. Arabia.
VII. Philistia.
VIII. Mesopotamia.
IX. Assyria.
X. Phenicia.
XI. Syria.
XII. Canaan.
XIII. Egypt.
XIV. Libya.
XV. Ethiopia.
XVI. Spain.
XVII. Italy.
XVIII. Greece.
XIX. Asia Minor.

Mountains.

* Ararat.
† Sinai.
Seir, a mountain range between the Dead Sea and Gulf of Akabah.
Hor, near the city of Petra, in Mount Seir.

Divisions.

Arabia.

A. Arabia Felix.
B. Arabia Deserta.
C. Arabia Petrea.

Asia Minor.

D. Lycia.
E. Caria.
F. Lydia.
G. Mysia.
H. Bithynia.
I. Paphlagonia.
K. Cappadocia.
L. Pontus.
M. Cilicia.
N. Pamphylia.
O. Lycaonia.
P. Pisidia.
R. Phrygia.
S. Galatia.

Southern Europe.

T. Thracia.
U. Macedonia.
V. Illyricum.
W. Achaia.
Italy.
Spain.

Islands.

a. Cyprus.
b. Rhodes.
c. Crete.
d. Clauda.
e. Melita.
f. Sicily.
g. Coös.
h. Patmos.
i. Samos.
k. Lesbos.
l. Chios.
m. Samothracia.

Cities.

1. Babylon.
2. Nineveh.
3. Ur.
4. Shushan.
5. Achmetha.
6. Tadmor.
7. Haran.
8. Damascus.
9. Petra.
10. Jerusalem.
11. Zoan.
12. Memphis.
13. Cairo.
14. Thebes.
15. Alexandria.
16. Cyrene.
17. Tarsus.
18. Berytus.
19. Antioch, (Syria.)
20. Antioch, (Pisidia.)
21. Perga.
22. Troas.
23. Ephesus.
24. Smyrna.
25. Rome.
26. Syracuse.
27. Athens.
28. Corinth.
29. Philippi.
30. Thessalonica.
31. Berea.
32. Ezion-Geber.

Waters.

Seas and Gulfs.

A. Great Sea.
B. Adria.
C. Adriatic.
D. Ægean.
E. Marmora.
F. Black.
G. Caspian.
H. Persian Gulf.
K. Red Sea.
Suez, (Gulf,) west of Sinai.
Akabah, (Gulf,) east of Sinai.

Rivers.

Nile.
Pharpar.
Abana.
Jordan.
Brook of Egypt.

Key to Figures and Letters on the Map of Palestine.

Divisions.

I. Judah.
II. Simeon.
III. Benjamin.
IV. Dan.
V. Ephraim.
VI. Manasseh.
VII. Issachar.
VIII. Zebulon.
IX. Asher.
X. Naphtali.
XI. Gad.
XII. Reuben.
XIII. Manasseh, (East.)
Judea, including nearly I, II, III, IV.
Samaria, V, and part of VI, and VII.
Galilee, VI, VII, VII, IX, and X.
Perea—East of Jordan.
XIV. Iturea.
XV. Trachonitis.
XVI. Abilene.
XVII. Auranitis.
XVIII. Gaulonitis.
XIX. Decapolis.

Waters.

Great Sea; bordering on Philistia, called "Sea of Philistia;" in the vicinity of Joppa, called "Sea of Joppa."
Dead Sea.
x. Genesareth.
z. Huleh or Merom.

Rivers.

n. Besor.
o. Kanah.
p. Kishon.
r. Belus.
s. Leontes.
t. Kidron.
u. Arnon.
v. Jabbok.
w. Hieromax.
Jordan.

Mountains.

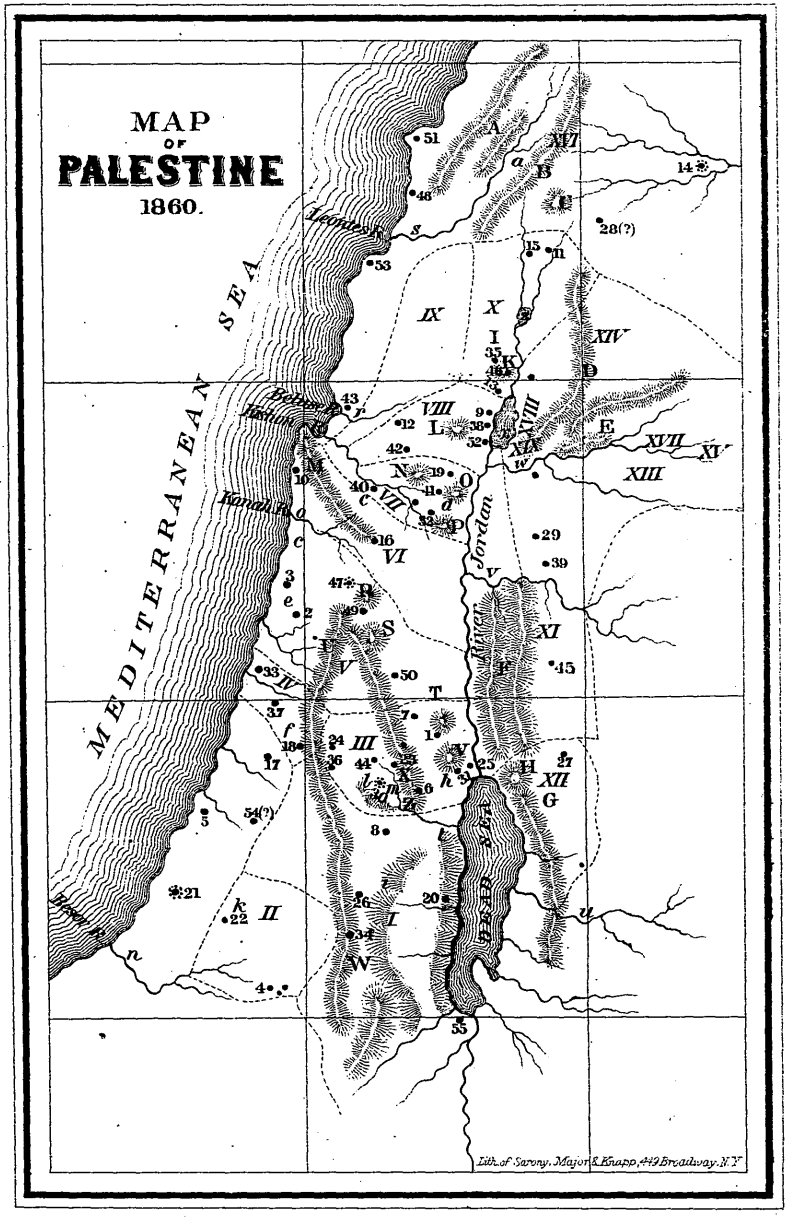
A. Lebanon.
B. Anti-Lebanon.
C. Hermon.
D. Jebel-Heish.
E. Bashan.
F. Gilead.
G. Abarim.
H. Nebo.
I. Naphtali.
K. Safed.
L. Tell-Hattin.
M. Carmel.
N. Tabor.
O. Little Hermon.
P. Gilboa.
R. Ebal.
S. Gerizim.
T. Rimmon.
U. Ephraim.
V. Quarantania.
W. Mountains of Judah.
Mountains of Jerusalem.
X. Olivet.
Z. Corruption.
Bezetha.
Moriah.
Ophel.
Acra.
Zion.
Calvary.

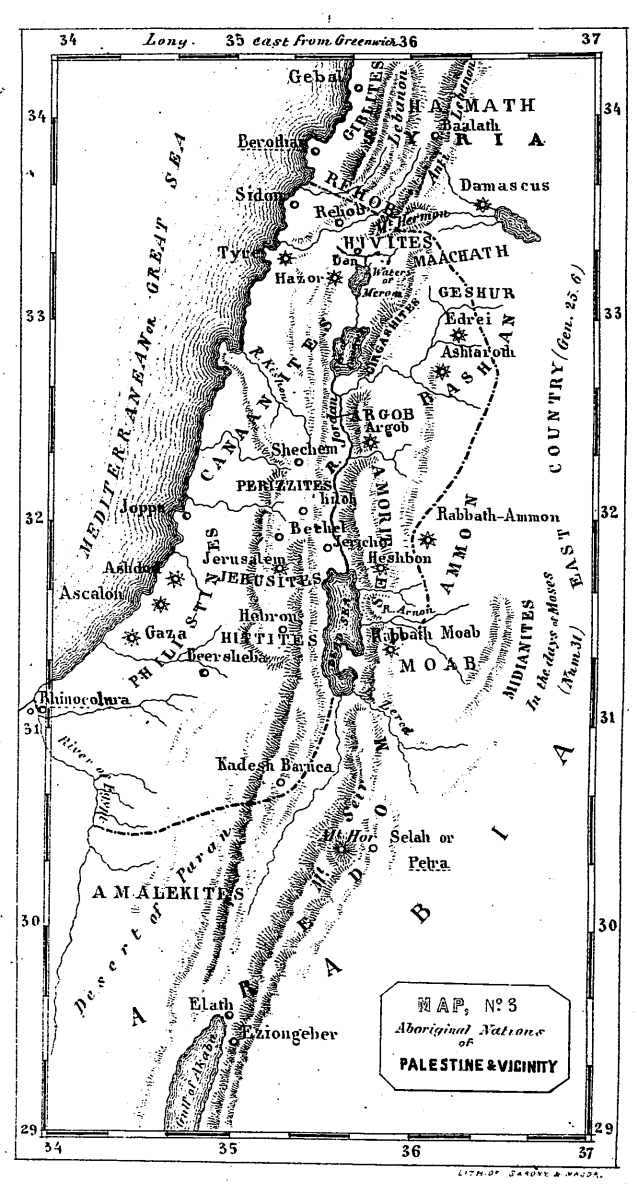
Valleys.

a. Lebanon.
b. Jordan.
c. Esdrelon.
d. Jezreel.
e. Sharon.
f. Ajalon.
g. Jericho.
h. Achor.
i. Eschol.
k. Gerar.
l. Hinnom.
m. Kedron.

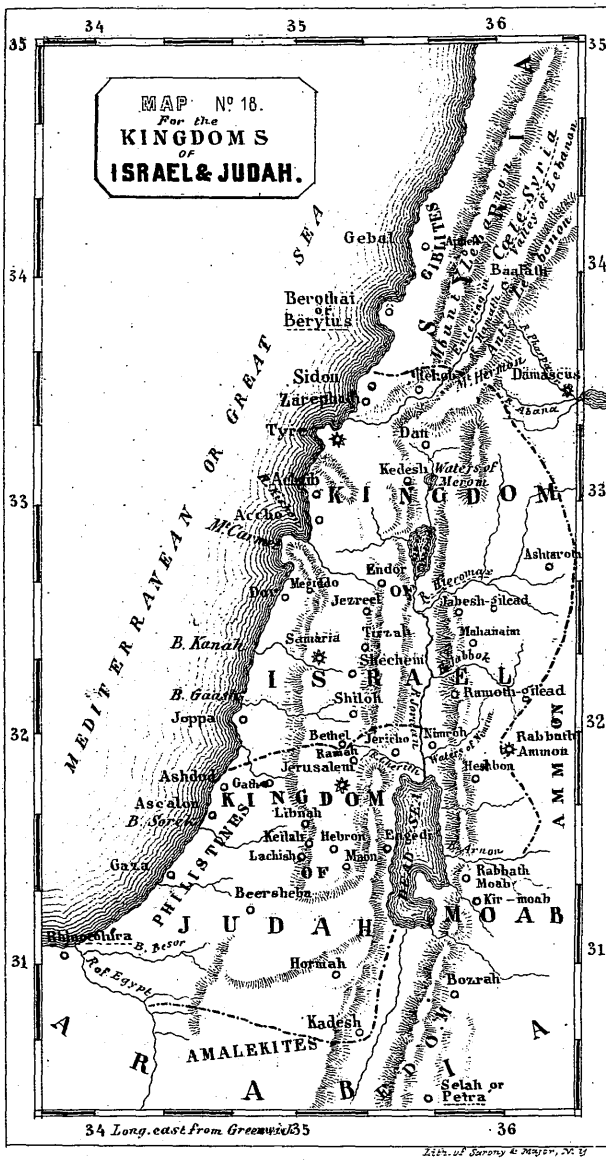
Towns and Cities.

1. Ai.
2. Antipatris.
3. Apollonia.
4. Beersheba.
5. Ashdod.
6. Bethany.
7. Bethel.
8. Bethlehem.
9. Bethsaida.
10. Cesarea. (Palestine.)
11. Cesarea. (Philippi.)
12. Cana.
13. Capernaum.
14. Damascus.
15. Dan.
16. Dothan.
17. Ekron.
18. Emmaus.
19. Endor.
20. Engedi.
21. Gaza.
22. Gerar.
23. Gibeah.
24. Gibeon.
25. Gilgal.
26. Hebron.
27. Heshbon.
28. Hobah.
29. Jabesh-Gilead.
30. Jerusalem.
31. Jericho.
32. Jezreel.
33. Joppa.
34. Juttah.
35. Kadesh.
36. Kirjath-jearim.
37. Lydda.
38. Magdala.
39. Mahanaim.
40. Megiddo.
41. Nain.
42. Nazareth.
43. Ptolemais.
44. Ramah.
45. Ramoth-Gilead.
46. Safed.
47. Samaria.
48. Sarepta.
49. Shechem.
50. Shiloh.
51. Sidon.
52. Tiberias.
53. Tyre.
54. Ziklag.
55. Zoar.

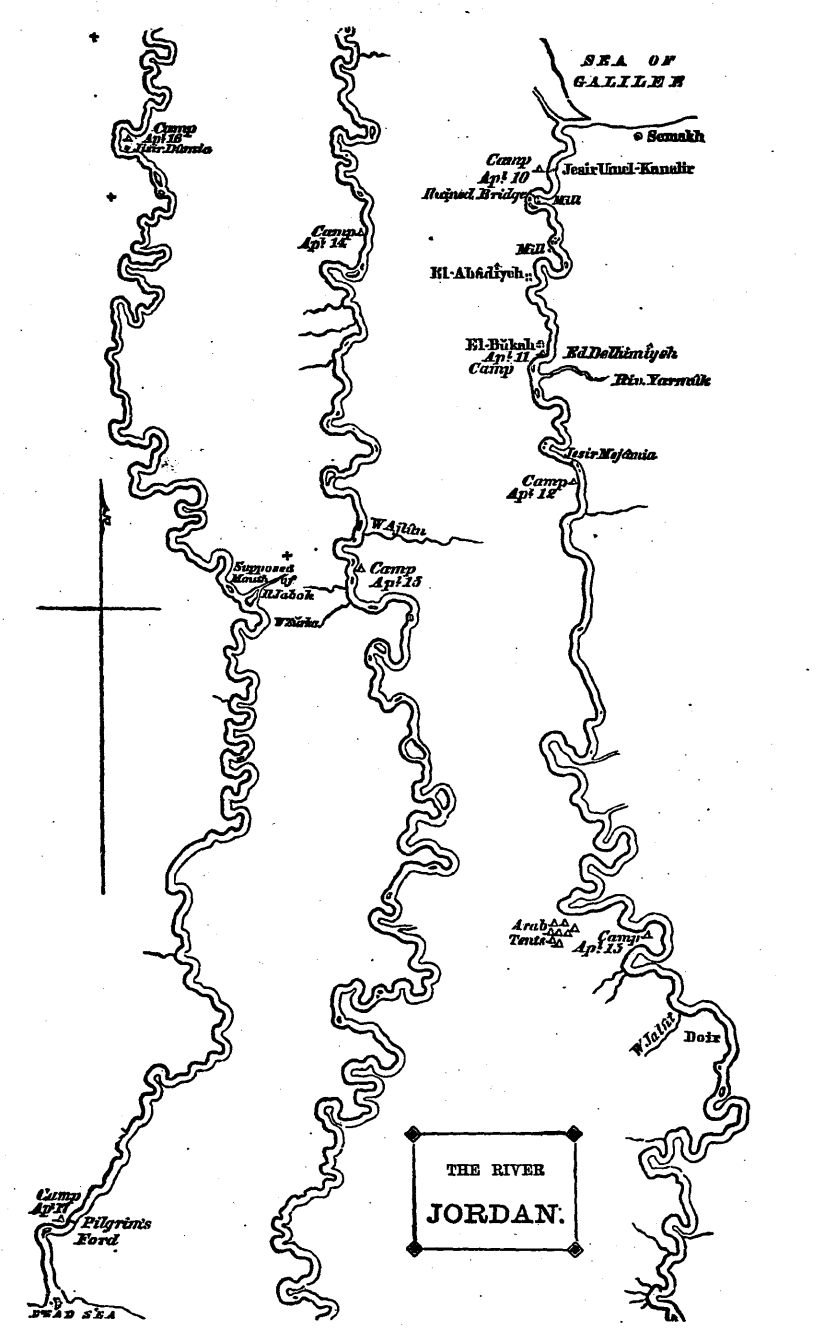

MAP
OF
PALESTINE
1860.
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Leontes R.
Kishon R.
Kanah R.
Jordan
River
DEAD SEA
Lith. of Sarony, Major & Knapp, 449 Broadway, N.Y.

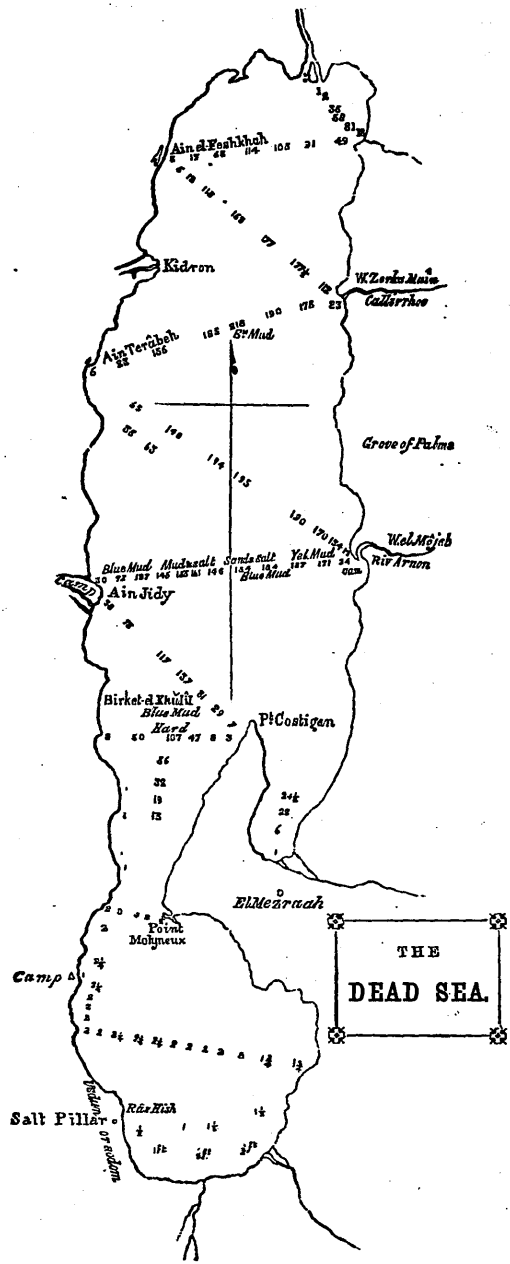


LITH. OF SARONY & MAJOR.

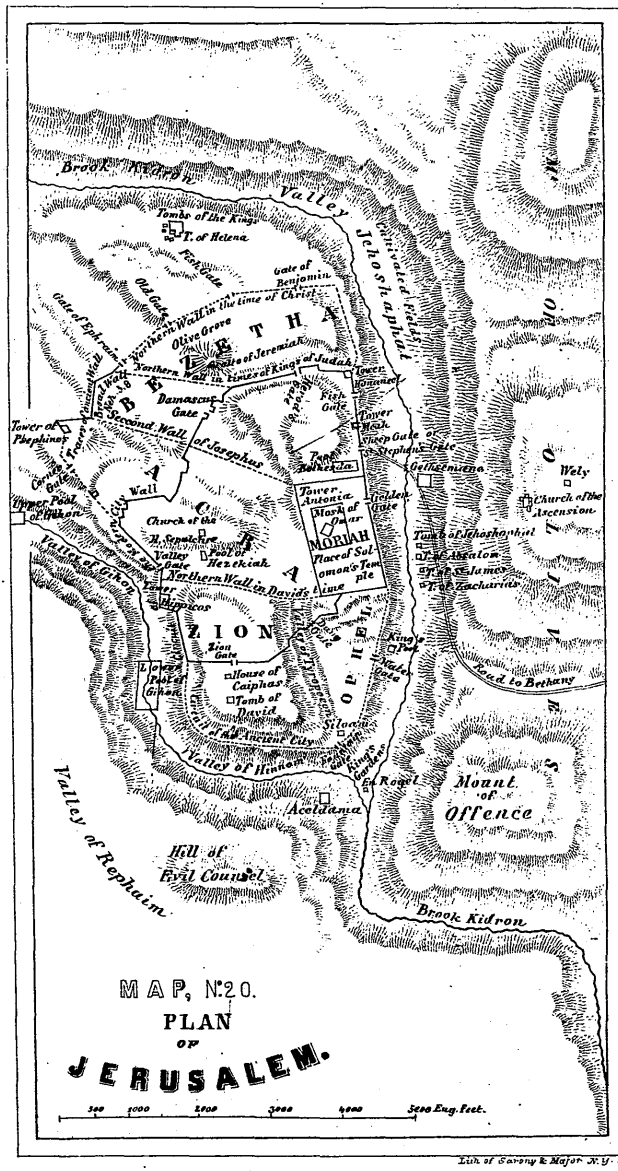


Lith. of Sarony & Major, N. Y.


SEA OF GALILEE
Semakh
Camp Apl 10
Jesir Umel-Kanatir
Ruined Bridge
Mill
Mill
El-Abâdîyeh
El-Bûkah Apl 11
Camp
Ed Delhimîyeh
Riv. Yarmûk
Jesir Mejâmia
Camp Apl 12
Camp Apl 14
W Ajlûn
Supposed Mouth of R Jabok
Camp Apl 15
Arab Tents
Camp Apl 15
W Jalût
Doir
Camp Apl 17
Pilgrim's Ford
DEAD SEA
THE RIVER
JORDAN.

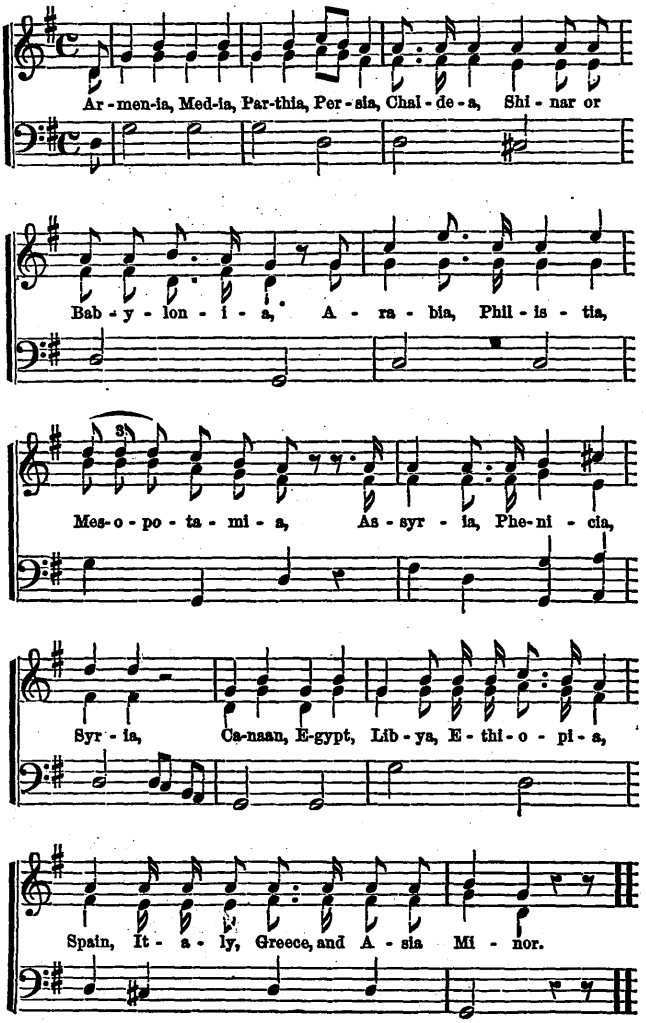


Ain el-Feshkhah
Kidron
W. Zerka Main
Callirrhoe
Ain Terâbeh
Blue Mud
Grove of Palms
W. el Mojeb
Riv Arnon
Blue Mud
Mud & salt
Sand & salt
Yel. Mud
Camp
Ain Jidy
Birket-el-Khulil
Blue Mud
Hard
Pt Costigan
El Mezraah
Point Molyneux
Camp
THE
DEAD SEA.
Salt Pillar
Râs Hish
Vision or sodom



Lith. of Sarony & Major N.Y.

No. 1. THE LANDS OF THE BIBLE.



No. 2. DIVISIONS OF ARABIA AND ASIA MINOR.

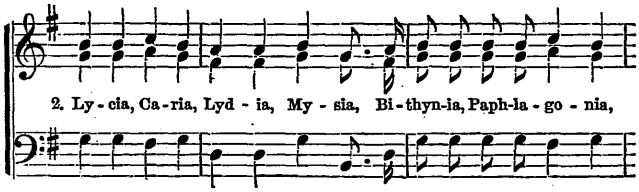
1. Di - vi - sions of A - ra - bia: A - ra - bia Fe - lix, A -

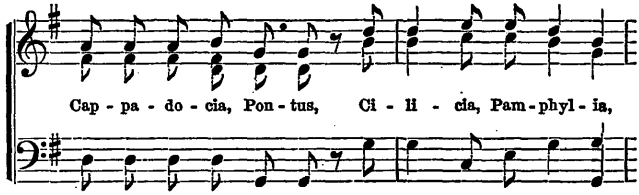
- - ra - bia De - ser - ta, A - ra - bia Pe - trea. Ancient in - hab - i - tants:

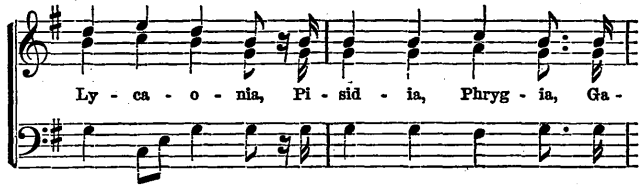
I - du - me - ans, Ish - ma - el - ites, A - mal - ek - ites,

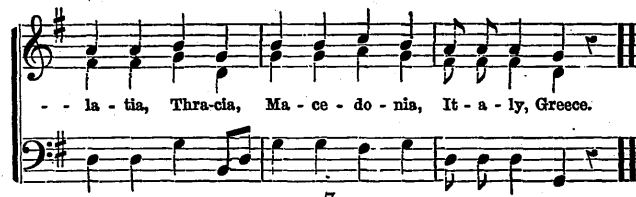
Ammonites, Midian - ites, Mo - ab - ites, Horites, and Sa - be - ans.

No. 2. (Continued.)



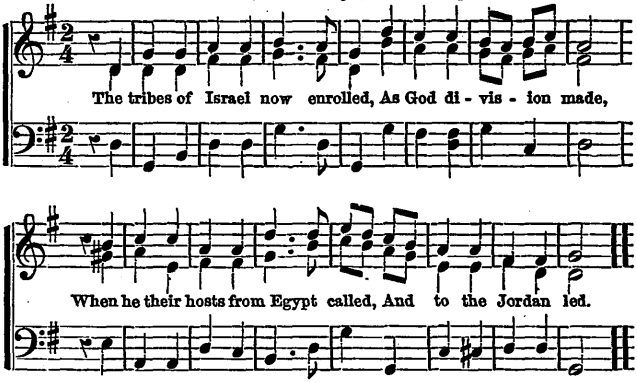




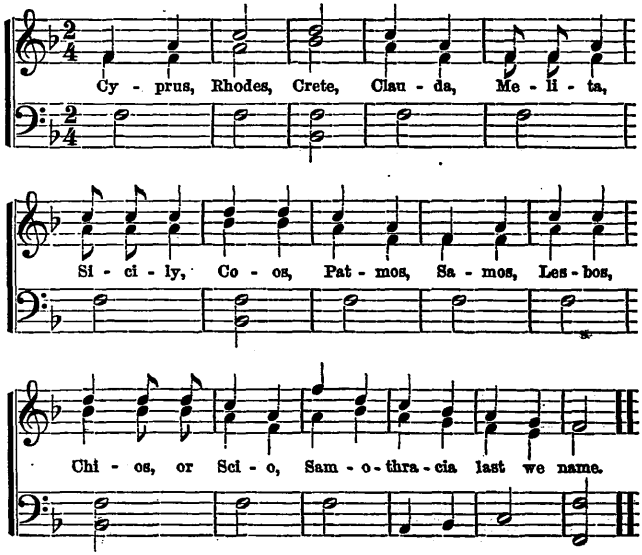


No. 3. SONG.

[*See Part First—Song of the Tribes.*]



No. 4. ISLANDS.



No. 5. WATERS OF THE BIBLE.

Voice.—Chanting Style.

Great Sea, or Med . i - ter - | ra - nean,

Piano.

Adriatic and | A - dri - a,
Ege - an, | Mar - mo - ra,
Black Sea and | Cas - pi - an,
Per - sian Gulf.

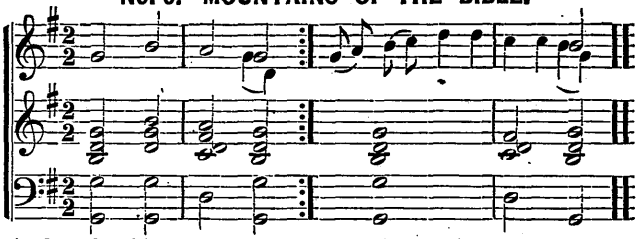
And Indian | Ocean, Red Sea, Suez, and | Akabah, / Dead Sea in | Palestine, / Genesareth, or | Galilee, Merom in | Naphtali,

Riv - er of | E - den, Pison, | Gi - hon, Hiddekel, Eu- | phrates.

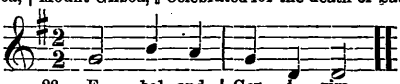
Riv-ers of | Babylon, Chebar and | Go - zan, / River of | E - gypt, Rivers of Da- | mascus,

Parphar and | Abana, Be-zor, Ka - nah, / Kishon, Be - lns, / Leontes, Ke - dron, / Ze-red, Ar - non, / Jabbok, Hieromax, And the River | Jordan.

No. 6. MOUNTAINS OF THE BIBLE.



1. Mountains of Ararat | in Armenia, ‖ Where the ark of | Noah rested.
2. Mount Seir, | Mount Seir. ‖*
3. Mount Hor, | Mount Hor. ‖
   Near the ancient | city of Petra, ‖ Celebrated for the | death of Aaron.
4. Mount Sinai, | or Mount Horeb, ‖ Where the law was | given to Moses.
5. Mountains of Lebanon, | Mountains of Lebanon, ‖
   Eight or nine thousand | feet in height, ‖ Celebrated for their | lofty cedars.
6. Anti-Lebanon, | anti-Lebanon. ‖
7. Mount Hermon, | Mount Hermon, ‖
   Called "Sion," | "Shenir," and "Sirion." ‖ Ten thousand | feet in height.
8. Mountain ranges | east of Jordan. ‖
9. Jebel-Heish, a | branch of Hermon. ‖
10. Mountains of Bashan. ‖
11. Mountains of Gilead. ‖
12. Abarim mountains | south of Gilead. ‖
13. Mount Nebo | or Mount Pisgah, ‖ Celebrated for | the death of Moses.
14. Mountain ranges | west of Jordan. ‖
15. Mountains of Naphtali, | Mountains of Naphtali. ‖
16. Jebel Safed, | Jebel Safed. ‖
17. Tell-Hattin, or | Mount of Beatitudes, ‖ Twelve miles | north of Tabor.
18. Mount Carmel | Mount Carmel, ‖ Where Elijah met | the prophets of Baal.
19. Mount Tabor, | Mount Tabor, ‖ Perhaps the Mount of | Transfiguration.
20. Little Hermon, | little Hermon. ‖
21. Mount Gilboa, | Mount Gilboa, ‖ Celebrated for the death of Saul.



22. E - bal and | Ger - i - zim.
23. Rim - mon and | E - phra - im.

24. Quarantania or | Mount of Temptation. ‖
25. Mountains of Judah | mountains of Judah, ‖ "Hill country of Judea."
26. Mountains of Jerusalem, | mountains of Jerusalem. ‖
27. Mount of Corruption, | Mount of Corruption. ‖
28. Mount Olivet, or | Mount of Olives, ‖ Celebrated for its olive trees.

THE MOUNTAINS OF JERUSALEM.

Air, AMERICA.

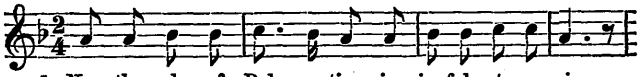
The hills that form thy throne,
Queenly Jerusalem,
Recorded be!
The famed MORIAH's height,
Old ZION, place of might,
OPHEL and ACRA write,
And BEZETHA!

"The mountains round about,"
HINNOM with OLIVET,
And GOATH hail!
From SCOPUS' lofty head,
O'er GAREB's ridge we tread,
Through HINNOM's shades are led,
To KEDRON's vale!

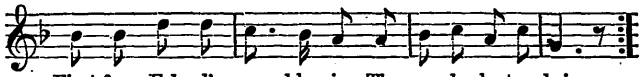
* Numbers 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 20, 24, 26, 27, are sung only with the "repeat."

No. 7. THE VALLEYS OF CANAAN.

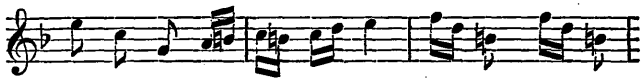
AIR—Arranged from "Natalie, the Maid of the Mill."*



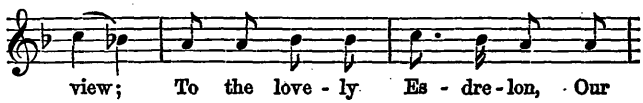
1. Now the vales of Pal - es-tine in joyful notes we sing,
2. Ge-rar, then, and Jer - i-cho, A-chor, and Aj-a-lon;



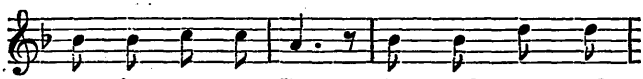
First from Eshcol's no - ble vine, The purple clusters bring.
To the Ty - ro - pe - an go, To Hinnom and Gihon.



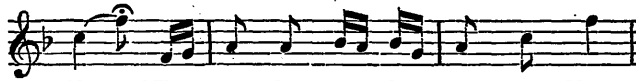
3. Leb - a - non, where Bal - bek lies; Jor - dan too we



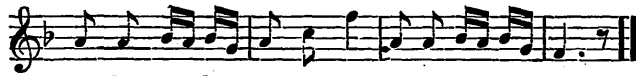
view; To the love - ly Es - dre-lon, Our



muse in rap - ture flies; Jez - reel next and



Sharon, Where queen-ly, queen-ly ro - ses bloom,



queenly, queenly ro-ses bloom, queenly ro - ses bloom.

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GAZETTEER AND INDEX.

AB'A-NA or AM'A-NA. 2 Kings v, 12; Solomon's Song iv, 8. One of the rivers of Damascus rising in the range of Anti-Lebanon. Lost in the lakes and marshes east of Damascus.—Page 43.*

AB'A-RIM. Num. xxvii, 12. A chain of mountains east of the Dead Sea and lower Jordan. Its highest summit, called "Attarous," is supposed to be Nebo, on which Moses died. Deut. xxxii, 49. The highest point of Nebo is called Pisgah. Num. xxi, 20.—Pp. 23, 40.

AB-I-LE'NE. Luke iii, 1. A region northwest of Palestine, between Anti-Lebanon and Damascus. Chief town Abila.—P. 11.

AB'SA-LOM'S PLACE. 2 Sam. xviii, 18. A tomb still standing in the valley of Jehoshaphat, supposed to mark the place of Absalom's burial.—P. 26.

AC'CAD. Gen. x, 10. A town of Babylonia, about fifty-five miles north of Babel.—P. 15.

AC'CHO. Judges i, 31. Akka or Acre. Called also Ptolemais. Acts xxi, 7. Eight miles north of Carmel and thirty south of Tyre. The most strongly fortified town in Syria. Occupied by the Crusaders. Besieged by Bonaparte in 1799. Taken by Ibrahim Pasha in 1832. Bombarded in 1840 by the English and Austrians.—P. 85.

A-CEL'DA-MA. Acts i, 19. Potter's field. Matt. xxvii, 3–8. Situated on a hill south of Zion, across the valley of Hinnom.

A-CHA'IA. Rom. xv, 26; 2 Cor. i, 1. Originally the name was applied to the whole of Greece. In the days of Paul it was a small Roman province of which Corinth was the capital.—P. 8.

ACH-ME'THA. Ezra vi, 2. See Media.

A'CHOR. Josh. vii, 24, 26; xv, 7. A valley near Jericho and Gilgal. Pp. 42, 46.

AD'MAH or AD'A-MAH. Josh. xix, 36. A city near Sodom, in the "vale of Siddim."—P. 16.

AD-RA-MYT'TI-UM. Acts xxvii, 2. A town of Mysia, in Asia Minor.—P. 85.

* The figures at the close of the definitions refer to the pages on which the places are named.

A'DRI-A. Acts xxvii, 27. Either the Adriatic gulf, or that part of the Mediterreanean Sea in the vicinity of Sicily.—Pp. 42, 85.

A-DUL'LAM. 1 Sam. xxii, 1. A cave, probably not near the city of Adullam, (Josh. xv, 35,) but in the wilderness of Judah. Drs. Kitto and Thomson identify it with a cavern six miles southeast from Bethlehem.—Pp. 42, 57.

A-DUM'MIN. Josh. xv, 7. A town probably between Jerusalem and Jericho.

Æ-GE'AN. The sea between Greece and Asia Minor.—P. 85.

Æ'NON. John iii, 23. Nothing certain is known about its situation. Dr. Barclay says it is in the Wady-Farah, about six miles northeast from Jerusalem.

A-HA'VA. Ezra viii, 15. A river and town in Babylonia.

A'I called A'I-ATH. Isa. x, 28. Hai. Gen. xii, 8. Aijah. Neh. xi, 31. An old town ten miles north of Jerusalem.—Pp. 18, 46.

AJ'A-LON. Josh. x, 12. A valley and town in the tribe of Dan, south of Gibeon.—P. 42

AK'A-BAH, or Elanitic Gulf. The eastern arm of the Red Sea, forming the eastern boundary of the Sinaitic peninsula. Its waters are very deep.—Pp. 40, 42.

AK-RAB'BIM. Num. xxxiv, 4; Judges i, 36. A chain of hills crossing the valley of Arabah about twenty miles south of the Dead Sea.

AL-EX-AN'DRIA. Acts xxvii, 6. A city of Egypt on the Mediterranean. Built by Alexander the Great 332 B. C. It was one of the most splendid cities of the world. Present population about 100,000. Its distance from Jerusalem is about three hundred and fifty miles.—P. 44.

AL-LON-BACH'UTH. Gen xxxv, 8. The word "allon" means "oak," Allon-bachuth, "oak of weeping." A place in Bethel where Deborah was buried.—P. 21.

A'LUSH. Num. xxxiii, 13, 14. A station of the Israelites between the wilderness of Sin and Mount Sinai.—P. 37.

AM'A-LEK-ITES. Gen. xiv, 7; Exod. xvii, 8. A warlike tribe of Arabia Petrea.—P. 54.

AM'A-NA. See Abana.

AM'MON-ITES. Deut. ii, 20; 1 Sam. xi, 1, 2. The tribes of Ammon and Moab occupied the region east of the Dead Sea and southern Jordan. Their boundaries cannot be distinctly defined. Ammon was north of Moab. See Moab.—Pp. 10, 54.

AM'O-RITES. Gen. x, 16; Exod. iii, 8. A powerful tribe residing in Palestine west of the Dead Sea. They also took the possession of Moab and Ammon.

AM-PHIP'O-LIS. Acts vii, 1. A city of Macedonia.—P. 84.

AN'A-KIM. Deut. ii, 10. A race of giants residing in Canaan.—P. 11.

AN'TI-LEB'AN-ON. See Lebanon.

AN'TI-OCH. There are two Antiochs. One in Syria. Acts vi, 5. One in Asia Minor. Acts xiii, 14. Paul labored in both. Syrian Antioch is situated on the Orontes River, thirty miles from the Mediterranean Sea, three hundred miles from Jerusalem. Antioch in Pisidia (probably in Phrygia) is about one hundred miles from the sea.—Pp. 84, 85.

AN-TI'PA-TRIS. Acts xxiii, 31. A town on the plain of Sharon, between Cesarea and Jerusalem, about thirty-eight miles from the latter place.

AN-TO'NI-A. A fortress in Jerusalem, on the north side of the temple area. It is called "the castle." Acts xxi, 34–37. It was separated by a trench from the hill Bezetha. The pool now called "Bethesda" is supposed by Dr. Robinson to be a part of that ancient trench.—P. 85.

A-POL-LO'NIA. Acts xvii, 1. A town of Macedonia, thirty miles east from Thessalonica.—P. 84.

AP'PI-I-FO'RUM. Acts xxviii, 15. A contemptible town in Italy, forty miles from Rome.—P. 85.

AR'A-BAH. The word means "desert," and comprehends the whole valley of Jordan down to the Gulf of Akabah. Josh; xii, 3. 2 Sam. iv, 7. Generally it designates the desert in the vicinity of Elath, and reaching up to the Dead Sea. Deut. i, 1; ii, 8.—Pp. 39, 40.

A-RA'BIA. "The east country." Gen. xxv, 6. When "Arabia" is used in Scripture it usually designates a much smaller extent of country than now so named. 2 Chron. xxi, 16, 17; Gal. i, 17. Arabia measures about one thousand miles from the Nile to the Euphrates, and one thousand four hundred from the Gulf of Arabia to Syria. The country is divided into Arabia Felix, "Happy Arabia," so called from its fertility; Arabia Deserta, a region of deserts; and Arabia Petrea. The word Petrea means "a rock." It is a rugged rocky region.—Pp. 9, 16, 83.

A'RAM. Num. xxiii, 7. See Syria and Mesopotamia.

AR'A-RAT. See Armenia.—Pp. 13, 14, 16.

AR-E-OP'A-GUS. Acts xvii, 19. A tribunal or court of Athens, held on Mars Hill. Acts xvii, 22.—P. 84.

AR-I-MA-THE'A. Matt. xxvii, 57. Supposed by Drs. Robinson and Thomson to be the modern "Renthieh," a little village fifteen miles east of Joppa, and thirty miles northwest of Jerusalem.

AR-ME'NIA. Between the Caspian and Black Seas, with the Caucasus mountains in the north. In Scripture called "Ararat." Gen. viii, 4; 2 Kings xix, 37. "Minne." Jer. li, 27. "Thogarmah" or "Thor-

garmah." Gen. x, 3; 1 Chron. i, 6. The name Armenia is not known in the country. It is called Hayotz-zor; its people, Haik. The Mount of Ararat was ascended first by Dr. Parrot, a German, in 1829.—Pp. 8, 23.

AR'NON. Num. xxi, 13; Deut. ii, 24–34. A brook rising in the mountains of Abarim or Southern Gilead, and emptying into the Dead Sea. It is about eighty miles long, and is nearly dry in summer.—P. 43.

A-RO'ER. Several towns by this name. One in Reuben. Josh. xiii, 6. One in Gad. Num. xxxii, 34. One in Judah, below Hebron, fifty-five miles south from Jerusalem. 1 Sam. xxx, 28.

ASH'DOD. Josh i, 22. Called Azotus. Acts viii, 10. A town of Philistia, midway between Joppa and Gaza.—P. 51.

A'SI-A. Acts xix, 26, 27. In the New Testament this word is used to describe a small part of the present Asia Minor, namely, Lydia, including Ionia and Æolis. Acts xvi, 6; 1 Cor. xvi, 19; 1 Peter i, 1.

ASH'KE-LON. (Ascalon, Askalon.) Judges, i, 18; 1 Sam. vi, 17. The birthplace of Herod the Great. Situated on the Mediterranean Sea in Philistia, nearly forty miles from Jerusalem.—P. 51.

ASSH'UR. See Assyria.

AS'SOS. Acts xx, 13, 14. A sea-coast town of Mysia in Asia Minor. —P. 85.

AS-SYR'I-A. A country east of Tigris river, south of Armenia, with Media east and Susiana and Chaldea south. Its principal city Nineveh, founded by Asshur. But some Biblical scholars translate Gen. x, 11, as follows; "Out of that land (Babylonia) he (Nimrod) went out into Assyria (Asshur) and builded Nineveh." Assyria is frequently referred to in the history of Palestine. Jonah i, 1–3; 2 Kings xvii, 3–6; xviii, 9–11; 2 Kings xviii, 13, 37. Isa. xxxvi and xxxvii. —Pp. 8, 13, 16, 67, 69.

ATH'ENS. Acts xvii, 15. The celebrated Grecian capital.—P. 84.

AT-TA'LIA. Acts xiv, 25. A seaport of Pamphylia in Asia Minor.

A-ZO'TUS. See Ashdod.

BA'AL-BEC. An ancient city in the valley of Lebanon. Its ruins are found about fifty miles beyond Beyrut, on the lowest declivity of Anti-Lebanon. Probably the Baal-gad of Josh. xi, 17.

BA'AL-ZE'PHON. Exod. xiv, 2; Num. xxxiii, 7. A place near that part of the Red Sea crossed by the Israelites. Its exact location cannot be determined.—P. 37.

BAB-Y-LO'NIA. Shinar. Gen. x, 10; xi, 2. The southeastern part toward Arabia, known as Chaldea. Jer. xxiv, 5; Ezek. xii, 13. Sheshak. Isa. xxv, 26. City of Babylon, fifteen miles square, walls seven-

ty-five feet in heighth and thirty-two in breadth. It had one hundred gates of solid brass. Its ruins have been found near Hillah, about forty miles from Bagdad.—Pp. 15, 68, 69, 71.

BA'SHAN. Num. xxi, 33; Exod. xxxix, 18. "That part of the country eastward of the Jordan which was given to the half tribe of Manasseh . . . After the captivity the name Batanea was applied to only a part of the ancient Bashan, the rest being called Trachonitis, Auranitis, and Gaulonitis." KITTO.—Pp. 11, 23, 41.

BE'ER-LA-HAI'ROI. Gen. xvi, 14. A well south of Gerar and Beersheba in the wilderness. Probably the same as the point now called Moilahi.

BE'ER-SHE'BA. Modern Bir-es-seba, two wells discovered by Dr. Robinson about forty-five miles southwest from Jerusalem.—Pp. 20, 63.

BE'LUS. A small river entering the Mediterranean Sea, just below Acre. It is said that the process of making glass was discovered at the mouth of this river.—P. 43.

BEN'JA-MIN. Joshua xviii, 11. A tribal territory between Judah and Ephraim, in which Jerusalem is situated. Its southern line ran from the mouth of Jordan westward through the valley of Hinnom, south of Jerusalem to the tribe of Dan.—P. 66.

BE-RE'A. Acts xvii, 10, 13. A Macedonian town, the birthplace of Alexander, fifty miles southwest of Thessalonica.

BE'SOR. 1 Sam. xxx, 9, 10, 21. A brook emptying into the Mediterranean Sea below Gaza.—Pp. 43, 58.

BETH-AB'A-RA. John i, 28. A town on the Jordan, northeast from Jerusalem.—Pp. 76, 81.

BETH'A-NY. Matt. xxvi, 6. A village two miles east of Jerusalem.—P. 81.

BETH'EL. Originally called "Luz;" changed by Jacob to Bethel. Gen. xxviii, 11–19. Now called "Beitin." Situated ten miles north of Jerusalem.—Pp. 18, 21, 27, 50, 66, 67.

BETH-ES'DA. John v, 2. Not "Bethesda" in modern Jerusalem, north of the temple area. (See Antonia.) More probably it is the "Fount of the Virgin," on the east side of Ophel, in the valley of Jehoshaphat.—P. 79.

BETH'LE-HEM. 1 Sam. xvi, 4–13; Gen. xxxv, 20; Matt. ii, 1. A village of Judah, six miles south of Jerusalem, called "Ephrath," or "Ephratah." Gen. xxxv, 19; Micah v, 2.—Pp. 21, 27, 56, 75, 76.

BETH-PE'OR. Joshua xiii, 20. A town in Reuben, between Hesbon and Jordan.—P. 34.

BETH'PHAGE. Matt. xxi, 1; Mark xi, 1. A village near Bethany, east of Jerusalem.

BETH-SA'I-DA. Matt. xi, 21; Luke x, 13; Mark vi, 45. Some say there

must have been two towns by this name near Lake Genesareth. The theory of Dr. Thomson, adopted by Mr. Coleman, is that "there was but one Bethsaida, which the Jordan separated into two divisions, near its entrance into the lake."—P. 80.

BETH-SHE'AN, Joshua xvii, 11–16; Judges i, 27. Called Scythopolis, Near Lake Genesareth, about sixty miles north of Jerusalem.

BETH-SHE'MESH. 1 Sam. vi, 9. Now called Ain-shems, fifteen miles south of west from Jerusalem.—Pp. 51, 61.

BEZ'E-THA. One of the hills on which Jerusalem was built.

BI-THYN'I-A. Acts xvi, 7; 1 Peter i, 1. A division of Asia Minor on the Black Sea. The first general council of the Church, called "the Council of Nice," was held at Nice, in Bithynia.—P. 8.

BO'CHIM. Judges ii, 1, 5. A place probably between Gilgal and Shiloh.

BOZ'RAH. Isaiah lxiii, 1; Amos i, 11. "There were two places by this name, one in Edom, the other in Haran, east of ancient Bashan, on the borders of the Arabian Desert. The former is recognized in the modern Bus-reirah, in the northern part of Edom, thirty miles north of Petra, and twenty south by east from the Dead Sea." COLEMAN.

CES-A-RE'A. (Palestine.) Acts ix, 30; xxv, 1. A seaport of Palestine, sixty-three miles from Jerusalem, built by Herod the Great 20 years B. C.—Pp. 84, 85.

CES-A-RE'A. (Philippi.) Matt. xvi, 13. A city near Mount Hermon, nearly one hundred and twenty miles from Jerusalem.

CA'I-RO. The principal city of modern Egypt. It is situated three miles east of the Nile, and about one hundred and fifty miles southeast of Alexandria.—P. 44.

CA'LAH. Gen. x, 11, 12. Probably the modern "Nimroud," on the Tigris River.—P. 16.

CAL'NEH. Gen. x, 10; Amos vi, 2. Calno. Isa. x, 9. A town on the Euphrates river, about three hundred miles north of Babel.

CAL'VA-RY. Luke xxiii, 33. Golgotha. Matt. xxvii, 33. The mount of the crucifixion. Its situation not determined. Dr. Barclay believes it to be the same as the hill "Goath," (Jer. xxxi, 39,) which "projects southeastwardly" from the hill Bezetha "into the Kidron valley, a short distance above Gethsemane."—P. 23.

CA'NA of Galilee. John iv, 46. Either "Kana-el-Jelil," or "Kefr-Kenna," two villages of Palestine, between the Mediterranean Sea and Lake Genesareth.—P. 77, 78.

CA'NAAN. The boundaries of Canaan have frequently changed. Its different names will be found in the historic lessons. "From Dan to Beersheba" is about one hundred and eighty miles. The country

corresponds in size and form to the state of New Hampshire. The mountain range of Lebanon passes through the land, and, except at Sharon, reaching quite to the sea. Palestine is "a mass of mountains rising from the level sea-coast on the west, and from a level desert on the east, only cut asunder by the valley of the Jordan, from north to south, and by the valley of Jezreel (Esdrelon) from east to west. The valleys and plains of the interior of Palestine, both east and west, are themselves so high above the level of the sea as to partake of all the main characteristics of mountainous history and scenery. Most of the chief cities of Palestine are several hundred feet above the Mediterranean."—STANLEY. Canaan is a fertile and lovely land. Its hills are rounded and of a gray color, capable of high cultivation, though now through neglect almost barren. Its streams or brooks are generally mere winter torrents. Scarlet flowers abound throughout the land. Olive, fig, and pomegranate trees, though not large, grow plentifully. A few cedars remain on Mount Lebanon. There are also, as of old, oak, palm, sycamore, and oleander trees. Canaan is a land of ruins, sepulchers, and caves; a land of sad, sweet, and sacred memories. In the days of Christ Palestine belonged to Rome. It was taken by the Mohammedans in the seventh century, and continued subject to them until A. D. 1099. The Crusaders then held it until 1291, after which it was subject to Egypt until taken by the Turks in 1517.—Pp. 18, 32, 35, 39.

CA-PER'NA-UM. Matt. ix, 1; John iv, 46–50. Dr. Robinson thinks it to be the same as Kahn Minyeh, on the northwestern shore of Lake Genesareth. Dr. Thomson believes it to be "Tell Hum," on the same shore three miles above "Kahn Minyeh," nearly ninety miles from Jerusalem.—Pp. 79, 80, 82.

CAPH'TOR, Gen. x, 14; and Caphtorim, Deut. ii, 23. By some supposed to be Egypt, by others, Crete.

CAP-PA-DO'CI-A. Acts ii, 9; 1 Peter i, 1. The largest division of Asia Minor, situated between Pontus on the north and Cilicia south.—P. 8.

CA'RI-A. The southwestern province of Asia Minor. One of its towns, "Cnidus," is mentioned in Acts xxvii, 7.—P. 8.

CAR'MEL. Joshua xix, 26; Isaiah xxxv, 2; 1 Kings xviii, 20, 21. A range of hills running in a northwesterly direction, dividing Samaria and Galilee, and terminating at the sea in a bold bluff, about fifteen hundred feet high. The range is six miles long.—Pp. 23, 67.

CEN-CHRE'A. Acts xviii, 18; Rom. xvi, 1. A port on the Saronic gulf, on the eastern side of the isthmus of Peloponnesus, nine miles from Corinth.

CHAL-DE'A. See Babylonia.—P. 8.

CHAR'RAN. Acts vii, 2, 4. Haran. Gen xi, 31, 32. A town in the northwestern part of Mesopotamia.—P. 27.

CHE'BAR. Ezek. i, 1; iii, 15; x, 15. Habor. 2 Kings xvii, 6. A river of Mesopotamia, emptying into the Euphrates at Carchemish, (Isaiah x, 9,) three hundred miles above Babylon. It was called by the Greeks "Chaboras," at the present time "Khabour."—P 43, 70.

CHE'RITH. 1 Kings xvii, 3, 7. The same as "Wady Kelt," a brook passing Jericho, and emptying into the Jordan.—P. 67.

CHIN'NE-RETH. Num. xxxiv, 11. Genesareth. Luke v, 1. Sea of Tiberias. John xxi, 1. Now called "Bahr Tubariyeh;" about twelve miles long and six wide.—Pp. 80, 82.

CHI'OS. Acts xx, 15. An island of the Ægean Sea, west of Lydia, in Asia Minor. It is thirty miles long and ten broad. The Greeks call it "Chio," the Italians "Scio."—P. 85.

CHIT'TIM. (Kittim, Cyprus.) Isaiah xxiii, 1–12. "When the isles of Kittim are mentioned, (Jer. ii, 10; Ezek. xxvii, 6,) the term includes Crete, together with the islands along the coast of Asia Minor and Ægean Sea, and perhaps all Greece." COLEMAN.—P. 25.

CHO-RA'ZIN. Matt. xi, 21; Luke x, 13. The ruins of Khorazy are two miles above Tell Hum, (see Capernaum,) and ninety-two miles from Jerusalem.

CIL-I'CI-A. Acts vi, 9; Gal. i, 21. A country in the southeast corner of Asia Minor. Chief city, Tarsus. Distance from Cesarea, (Palestine,) three hundred miles.—Pp. 83, 84, 85.

CLAU'DA. Acts xxvii, 16. A small island south of Crete.

CNI'DUS. See Caria.

CO-LOS'SE. Col. i, 2. A town of Phrygia, in Asia Minor, about one hundred and fifty miles east from Ephesus.

CO'OS. Acts xxi, 1. An island on the coast of Caria.

COR'INTH. Acts xviii, 1; 2 Tim. iv, 20. A splendid and wealthy but wicked city on the isthmus of Peloponnesus, about thirty miles from Athens.—P. 84.

COR-RUP'TION MOUNT. 1 Kings xxiii, 13. The southern part of Mount Olivet, opposite the southern end of Mount Zion.—Pp. 23, 64.

CRETE. Acts xxvii, 7, 12, 13, 21. Now called Candia, an island of the Mediterranean. It is about one hundred and eighty miles long and fifty-five in its greatest breadth.—P. 85.

CUSH. See Ethiopia.

CYD'NUS. A river of Cilicia, on which Tarsus was situated.—P. 83.

CY'PRUS. Acts xiii, 4; xv, 39. A beautiful and fertile island in

the Mediterranean Sea, about eighty miles from the shores of Canaan.—Pp. 84, 85.

CY-RE'NE. Matt. xxvii, 32; Acts ii, 10. A city in the province of Cyrene in Libya. Situated on a plain about ten miles south of the Mediterreanean.

DAL-MA-NU'THA. Mark viii, 10. A village on the western shore of Genesareth.

DAL-MA'TI'A. 2 Tim. iv, 10. A part-of Illyricum, situated on the eastern shore of the Adriatic gulf.—P. 8.

DA-MAS'CUS. Gen. xv, 2; 1 Kings xi, 24; Acts ix, 2. The oldest city in the world. Now called El-Sham. Within a few months thousands of Christians have been massacred there by Mohammedans.—Pp. 19, 83.

DAN. The name of one of the Israelitish tribes. Josh. xix, 48. The most northerly town in Palestine, four miles west of Cesarea Philippi, was also called Dan. Its original name was Laish or Leshem. Josh. xix, 47; 1 Kings xii, 28, 29. Now called "Tell-el-Kady."—Pp. 63, 66.

DEAD SEA. Called Salt Sea. Gen. xiv, 3. Sea of the Plain. Deut. iii, 17. East Sea. Ezek. xlvii, 18. "Lake Asphaltes" by the Greeks. "Bahr Lut," or Sea of Lot, by the Arabs. It is about forty miles long and from eight to ten wide. Its depth varies from thirteen to one thousand three hundred feet. It is surrounded by salt marshes, bleak plains, desolate mountains, some of these two thousand five hundred feet high. The region is dreary, silent, and sterile. The waters of the sea bitter, sluggish, and nauseous.—Pp. 42, 43, 44.

DE'BIR. There were three towns by this name. One in Judah, thirty miles southwest from Jerusalem, and ten west of Hebron, called "Kirjath-sepher," Josh. xv, 15, and "Kirjath-sanna," Josh. xv, 49. Of the other two Debirs, one was in Gad, and the other in Benjamin.—P. 47.

DE-CAP'O-LIS. Matt. iv, 25. "A confederation of ten cities south of the Sea of Galilee, and chiefly east of the Jordan."—Pp. 11, 81.

DER'BE. Acts xiv, 6, 20; xvi, 1. A city of Lycaonia, in Asia Minor—P. 84.

DOPH'KAH. Num. xxxiii, 12, 13. A station of the Israelites between Elim and Sinai.—P. 37.

DO'THAN. Gen. xxxvii, 17. A town twelve miles northeast from Samaria and about fifty from Jerusalem.—P. 27.

DU'RA. Dan. iii, 1. A plain in the vicinity of Babylon.

E'BAL. Deut. xxvii, 4–13; Josh. viii, 30; with Gerizim. Deut. xi, 29. Two hills in the northern part of Ephraim. They are about eight hundred feet high. Between them is the valley in which Sichem or Shechem is situated.—P. 46.

EB-EN-E'ZER. 1 Sam iv, 1; v, 1. The name of a field about forty miles southwest of Shiloh.

E'DEN. See Lesson 1, page 13. Part Second.

E'DOM. Gen. xxv, 30; xxxvi, 16. Idumea. Mark iii, 8. The mountainous region between the Dead Sea and the eastern arm of the Red Sea. This region is called "Seir" and "Mount Seir."—Pp. 22, 54, 68.

E'GYPT. Called Mizraim, from Mizr, son of Ham. Gen. x, 6. "Land of Ham." Psa. cv, 23. Rahab. Isa. li, 9. Upper Egypt or Said is called Pathros, or the "land of the south." Ezek. xxix, 14; xxx, 14; Jer. xlv, 15. The principal feature of Egypt is the Nile, which runs over one thousand three hundred miles without receiving a single tributary. This river is known in Scripture as Sihor or Shihor. Isa. xxiii, 3; Jer. ii, 18. "The river of Egypt." Num. xxxiv, 5. Between Egypt and Philistia is a little brook which is also sometimes called "the River of Egypt," now known as the "El-Arish." Egypt is a land of splendid and massive ruins. It was celebrated for its great fertility.—Pp. 18, 31, 32, 74, 76.

EK'RON. Josh. xiii, 3; 1 Sam. v, 10. A Philistine city thirty miles west of Jerusalem.

E'LAH. 1 Sam. xvii. A valley (same as Wady Sumpt) fifteen miles southwest from Jerusalem.—Pp. 56, 61.

E'LAM. Acts ii, 9. See Persia.

E'LATH and E'ZI-ON-GE'BER. Deut. ii, 8; 1 Kings ix, 26; 2 Chron. viii, 17, 18. Two cities at the head of the Gulf of Akabah.—Pp. 40, 66.

E'LIM. Exod. xv, 27; xvi, 1. A station of the Israelites below Marah. Now known to travelers as Wady Ghurundel.—P. 37.

EL-LA'SAR. Gen. xiv, 1. Probably the same as Assyria or a province of Assyria.

EM-MA'US. Luke xxiv, 13. Its situation not known. Supposed by some to be the little village of Amwas, north of the Joppa road, fourteen miles west of Jerusalem.—P. 82.

EN'DOR. Psa. lxxxiii, 10; 1 Sam. xxviii, 7. A village four miles south of Tabor, and eight miles from Mount Gilboa.

EN-GE'DI. The ruins of a town on the shores of the Dead Sea, twenty-one miles southeast from Jerusalem. Originally called "Hazezon-tamar." Gen. xiv, 7. Adjoining wilderness full of caves. 1 Sam. xxiv, 1-4.—P. 57.

E'NOCH. Gen. iv, 17. A city in the land of Nod, a region east of Eden. Gen. iv, 16.—P. 13.

E'NON. John iii, 23. See Ænon.

EN-RO'GEL. Josh. xv, 7; 2 Sam. xvii, 17. A well in the valley of Jehoshaphat, close to Jerusalem.

EPH'E-SUS. Acts xviii, 19. Once the chief city of Asia Minor. Situated in Ionia, near the Ægean Sea. The celebrated temple of Diana was there. Acts xix, 28.—Pp. 84, 86.

E'PHRA-IM. Josh. xvi, 5–10; 2 Sam. ii, 9. A central and powerful tribe of Israel, second only to Judah in extent and influence.—P. 9.

EPH'RA-TAH. See Bethlehem.

E'RECH. Gen. x, 10. A city of Nimrod on the Euphrates, about eighty miles from Babylon.—P. 15.

ES-DRE'LON. Megiddo. 2 Chron. xxxv, 22. Jezreel. Joshua xvii, 16. A valley or plain north of Carmel and the mountains of Samaria. A most beautiful and fertile plain, and the scene of many battles.—P. 42.

ESH'COL. Numbers xiii, 23, 24; Deut. i, 24. A valley of Judah, in which Hebron is situated.—P. 42.

E'THAM. Numbers xxxiii, 8. A part of the Arabian Desert in the vicinity of Suez.—Pp. 37, 42.

E-THI-O'PI-A. There were two regions by this name. Southern part of Arabia. Num. xii, 1; Hab. iii, 7; 2 Chron. xxi, 16. Ethiopia proper was south of Egypt. The same as Nubia and Abyssinia. "Rivers of Ethiopia." Isaiah xviii, 2. Country called "Seba." Psa. lxxii, 10. Same as "Meroë." Candace was queen of Meroë.—Pp. 8, 13.

EU-PHRA'TES. Gen. ii, 14; Josh. i, 4. This river rises in the highlands of Armenia. The Tigris or Hiddekel (Dan. x, 4) rises within three or four miles of the Euphrates. After flowing in a southeasterly direction, they unite their waters in the plain of Shinar and empty into the Persian Gulf.—Pp. 13, 43, 63, 70.

E'ZI-ON-GE'BER. See Elath.

FAIR HA'VENS. Acts xxvii, 8. A town in Crete.

GAD'A-RA. The chief city of Perea, southeast of Lake Tiberias. In this vicinity was "the country of the Gadarenes, or Gergesenes." Matt. viii, 28. Dr. Thomson, however, supposes that the country of the Gergesenes was in the vicinity of Gersa or Kersa, on the eastern shore of the lake.—P. 80.

GA-LA'TIA. 1 Pet. i, 1; Acts xvi, 6. A division of Asia Minor.—Pp. 8, 84.

GAL'I-LEE. Matt. ii, 22; John iv, 3. Under the Romans the northern division of Palestine (west of the Jordan) was called Galilee.—Pp. 78, 79.

GATH. 1 Sam. v, 8; vi, 17; 2 Chron. xi, 8. A Philistine city, thirty miles west of Jerusalem.—Pp. 51, 57, 58.

GAUL-ON-I'TIS. See Bashan.

GA'ZA. Gen. x, 19; Joshua x, 41; Judges xvi, 1. A Philistine city, sixty miles southwest of Jerusalem.—P. 11.

GE-NES'A-RETH. See Chinnereth.—P. 44.

GE'RAR. Gen. x, 19. A city situated in a valley of the same name. Gen. xxvi, 17. It was not far from Beersheba.—Pp. 16, 21.

GER-GE-SENES'. See Gadara.

GER'I-ZIM. See Ebal.

GETH-SEM'A-NE. Matt. xxvi, 36. A garden in the valley of Jehoshaphat, east of the walls of Jerusalem.—P. 81.

GIB'E-AH. Several towns of this name. The most important of these was Gibeah of Benjamin, the birthplace of Saul. 1 Sam. x, 26. Same as Jeba, five miles northeast of Jerusalem.—P. 61.

GIB'E-ON. Joshua x, 12, 14. Now called El-Jib, about six miles northwest of Jerusalem.—Pp. 46, 47.

GI'HON. A river in Armenia, probably the Araxes. Gen. ii, 13. Also a pool and valley in the vicinity of Jerusalem. 1 Kings i, 33; 2 Chron. xxxii, 30.—Pp. 13, 43.

GIL-BO'A. 1 Sam. xxxi, 2; 2 Sam. i, 6, 21. A mountain range east of the plain of Esdrelon.—Pp. 23, 55.

GIL'E-AD. A mountainous region east of the Jordan. Sometimes the whole region is referred to. Gen. xxxi, 47. Sometimes the mountains. Gen. xxxi, 21.—Pp. 9, 23, 27.

GIL'GAL. Joshua iv, 19; Judges ii, 1. A city of Palestine, between Jericho and the Jordan.—Pp. 45, 48, 53, 67.

GIR'GASH-ITES. Gen. x, 16; Joshua iii, 10. One of the ancient tribes of Canaan.—P. 10.

GO'LAN. Deut. iv, 13; 1 Chron. vi, 71. A refuge city in Gaulonitis, east of the Jordan.—P. 48.

GOL-GO'THA. See Calvary.

GO-MOR'RAH. Gen. xix, 24. A city in the vale of Siddim.—P. 16.

GO'SHEN. Gen. xlv, 10. Called also "Rameses." Gen. xlvii, 11. A rich province in Egypt, now called Esh-Shurkiyeh.—Pp. 21, 30.

GO'ZAN. 2 Kings xvii, 6; 1 Chron. v, 26. A river of Assyria.—Pp. 43, 67.

GREECE. Dan. viii, 21. Called by the Hebrews, "Javan." Isaiah lxvi, 19; Ezek. xxvii, 13. In the Old Testament it included

Macedonia. The Romans divided it into Macedonia and Achaia. 2 Cor. ix, 2.—Pp. 8, 85.

HA'BOR. See Chebar.—P. 67.

HA'I. See Ai.

HA'LAH. 2 Kings xvii, 6. A city or district of Assyria.—P. 67.

HAM. See Egypt.

HA'MATH. Num. xiii, 21; Judges xviii, 28. A city and region in Syria. Probably nearly identical with Cœlo-Syria.

HA'RAN. See Charran.—Pp. 27, 18.

HA'RETH. 1 Sam. xxii, 5. A forest in Judah.—P. 57.

HAU'RAN. Ezek. xlvi, 16, 18. A region south of Damascus, reaching to Bozrah. The Auranites of the Romans, including the country of the Trachonitis.

HAV'I-LAH. Two regions by this name: one in Arabia, Gen. x, 29; 1 Sam. xv, 7: the other far to the eastward, probably near the Caspian Sea, or in India. Gen. ii, 11.—P. 13.

HAZ'E-ROTH. Num. xi, 35; Deut. i, 1. The third station of the Israelites after leaving Sinai.—P. 39.

HAZ'E-ZON-TA'MAR. See Engedi.—P. 57.

HE'BRON. Num. xiii, 22. Kirjath-Arba. Gen. xxiii, 2. Mamre. Gen. xxiii, 19. It is situated about eighteen miles south of Jerusalem, and is called by the Arabs "'El-Khalil,' which signifies 'the friend,' or 'the beloved,' from the remarkable title given to Abraham, namely, 'the friend of God.'" STUART.—Pp. 19, 21, 27, 46, 48, 58, 59.

HE-LI-OP'O-LIS. Jer. xliii, 13. The city of On, in Egypt. Gen. xli, 45.

HER'MON. Deut. iii, 8. A lofty mountain in the range of Anti-Lebanon. It is about ten thousand feet high. Called "Sion." Deut. iv, 48. "Shenir," and "Sirion." Deut. iii, 8, 9.—Pp. 26, 81.

HESH'BON. Num. xxi, 26; Deut. i, 4. A principal city of the Amorites, in the tribe of Gad. Josh. xxi, 38, 39.—P. 41.

HID'DE-KEL. See Euphrates.—Pp. 13, 16, 43.

HI'ER-O-MAX. A stream entering the Jordan from the east, just below Lake Genesareth.—P. 43.

HIN'NOM. Josh. xv, 8; 2 Kings xxiii, 10. The valley immediately below Jerusalem, which joins Jehoshaphat southeast of the city. It is a continuation of Gihon.—P. 42.

HIT'TITES. Gen. xv, 20; Exod. xxxiii, 2. The ancient Canaanitish tribe dwelling in Hebron and vicinity.—Pp. 10, 47.

HI'VITES. Josh. ix, 1; Judges iii, 3. The Hivites and Perizzites were tribes of Canaan dwelling in Lebanon.—Pp. 10, 47.

HO'BAH. Gen. xiv, 15. A village near Damascus.—Pp. 26, 19.

HOR. Num. xx, 22; xxxiv, 7. A high peak in Mount Seir, between the Dead Sea and Akabah.—Pp. 22, 40, 41.

HO'REB. Deut. i, 6; iv, 10. At the writing of the Pentateuch, "Horeb appears to be the generic term for the group, and Sinai the name for the single mountain. At a later period Sinai became a general name. Acts vii, 30–38; Gal. iv, 24. As specific names they are now applied to two opposite summits of an isolated, oblong, central ridge about two miles in length from north to south, in the midst of a confused group of mountain summits." COLEMAN.

HO'RITES. Gen. xiv, 6. Deut. ii, 12. The earliest inhabitants of Mount Seir.

I-CO'NI-UM. Acts xiii, 51; xiv, 19; xvi, 2. A city of Asia Minor, capital of Lycaonia, ninety miles southeast of Antioch.

I-DU-ME'A. See Edom.—P. 8.

IL-LYR'I-CUM. Rom. xv, 19. A province of the Roman empire on the eastern shores of the Adriatic. See Dalmatia.—P. 8.

ISH'MA-EL-ITES. Gen. xxxvii, 25; Judges viii, 24. Arabs, descendants of Ishmael, Abraham's son by Hagar.—P. 8.

ISLES OF THE GEN'TILES. See Part Second, page 16.

IS'SA-CHAR. Josh. xix, 17, 23. The tribe of Israel north of Ephraim.

IT-U-RE'A. Luke iii, 1. One of the provinces east of the Jordan, between Gaulonitis and Trachonitis.

JAB'BOK. Josh. xii, 1–6; Gen. xxxii, 24–28. A branch of the Jordan about sixty miles long, emptying into that river thirty miles below Genesareth.—Pp. 23, 27, 43.

JA'BESH-GIL'E-AD. 1 Sam. xi. A town in Gilead east of the Jordan. P. 43.

JA'COB'S WELL. John iv, 6. A well believed by the Jews to have been dug by Jacob. It is situated at the base of Mount Gerizim, and is about one hundred feet deep.

JE'BEL or GE'BEL. The Arabic word for mountain.

JE'BEL-HEISH. A range of hills running southward from Hermon, on the east of Jordan.—P. 23.

JE'BUS. Judges xix, 10; 1 Chron. xi, 4. The ancient name of Jerusalem.

JEB'U-SITES. Gen. x, 16; Exod. iii, 8. A family of the Amorites who occupied the region about Jerusalem.—P. 10.

JE-HOSH'A-PHAT. The valley of Kidron, running north and east of Jerusalem. The brook passing through it (Kidron) empties into the Dead Sea.

JER'I-CHO. Josh. vi; Luke xviii, 35–43. "City of palm-trees." Deut. xxxiv, 3. The present "Rihah," sixteen miles from Jerusalem. Now "the meanest and foulest in Palestine." DR. OLIN.—Pp. 9, 40, 45, 67, 81.

JE-RU'SA-LEM. Josh. x, 1. Called "Salem." Gen. xiv, 17, 18. "City of David." 2 Sam. v, 6–10. "City of God." Psa. xlvi, 4. "City of the Great King." Psa. xlviii, 2. "Zion." Isa. xxxiii, 20. Homer called it "Solyma." Herodotus called it "Kadytus." Adrian called it "Elia Capitolina." It is now known by the Arabs and Turks as "El-Khuds—the Holy." Jerusalem is situated upon several hills, which together form a high ridge or tongue of land belonging to the central mountain range of Palestine. "The mountains round about Jerusalem" are separated from this ridge by deep valleys, which almost entirely surround the city.—Pp. 9, 46, 59, 68, 73, 79, 82, 85.

JESH'I-MON. Num. xxi, 20. "The desert tract in the south of Palestine on both sides of the Dead Sea." STANLEY.—P. 42.

JEZ'RE-EL. 1 Kings xviii, 45. A town on the west declivities of Mount Gilboa, sixty miles north from Jerusalem.

JOP'PA. 1 Kings v, 9; Jonah i, 3; Acts ix, 36–39. Called Japho in Josh. xix, 46. By the Arabs "Jaffa" and "Yaffa." It is about thirty-three miles from Jerusalem.—P. 63.

JOR'DAN. Matt. iii, 16; Luke iii, 21, 22. A tortuous stream passing from the vicinity of Mount Hermon through the waters of Merom and Lake Genesareth to the Dead Sea. A straight line drawn from its most northern source to its mouth will not measure more than one hundred and twenty miles, yet the river itself, owing to its tortuosity, measures more than twice that. Its valley is called "El-Ghor," and is from five to ten miles wide. Average breadth of the river thirty yards. It rolls with a rapid current. At its mouth it is one hundred and eighty yards wide.—Pp. 35, 40, 45 67, 76.

JU'DAH. This word designates the most southern tribe of Palestine, (Josh. xv, 1–62;) and afterward the kingdom composed of the two tribes, Judah and Benjamin. Psa. cxiv, 2.—Pp. 66, 68.

JU-DE'A. Matt. xix, 1. The name given to the southern division of Palestine under the Romans.—Pp. 11, 75, 78.

JUT'TAH. Josh. xv, 55. Birthplace of John the Baptist. It was near Hebron.

KA'DESH-BAR'NE-A. Num. xiii, 26; xxxii, 8. A city in the Desert of Paran, south of Palestine.—Pp. 35, 39, 40, 47.

KAD'MON-ITES. Gen. xv, 19. An ancient nation of Palestine.

KA'NAH. Josh. xix, 28. A town in the tribe of Asher.—P. 43.

KE'DESH. Josh. xxi, 32. A town in Naphtali, twenty-five miles east

of Tyre, and about one hundred and eight miles north of Jerusalem, —Pp. 48, 50.

KEI'LAH. 1 Sam. xxiii, 5, 13. A city in Judah, which David delivered from the Philistines.—P. 57.

KE'NITES. Gen. xv, 19. A tribe of Midianites, dwelling among the Amalekites. 1 Sam. xv, 6; Num. xxiv, 20, 21.—P. 11.

KIB'ROTH-HAT-TA'A-VAH. Num. xi, 34. A station of the Israelites.—P. 39.

KID'RON. 2 Sam. xv, 23; John xviii, 1. See Jehoshaphat.—P. 43.

KING'S-DALE. Gen. xiv, 17; 2 Sam. xviii, 18. Called "Shaveh." A part of Jehoshaphat valley, northeast of Jerusalem.—P. 26.

KIR'JATH-AR-BA. See Hebron.—P. 48.

KIR'JATH-JE'A-RIM. 1 Sam. vii, 1; 1 Chron. xiii. A town nine miles from Jerusalem toward Joppa, now called "Kuryet-el-Enab."—Pp. 51, 59, 61.

KI'SHON. Judges iv, 7, 13; v, 21. A small stream entering the bay of Acre, just north of Mount Carmel.—P. 43.

KIT'TIM. See Chittim.—P. 25.

LA'CHISH. Joshua x; Jer. xxxiv, 7; Isaiah xxxvi, 2. A fenced city of Judah, about forty miles southwest from Jerusalem.—P. 47.

LA'ISH. See Dan.

LA-HAI'ROI. See Beerlahairoi.—P. 25.

LA-OD'I-CE'A. Col. ii, 1; iv, 13, 15, 16. A city of Phrygia, in Asia Minor, about forty miles east from Ephesus.—P. 86.

LA'SHA. Gen. x, 19. Probably same as Laish.—P. 16.

LEB'A-NON. Deut. i, 7; 2 Kings iv, 9. An extensive range of mountains in Syria, defining the northern boundary of Palestine. These mountains reach from Sidon on the west to Damascus, and from beyond Tripoli on the north to Tyre, a distance of one hundred miles. They are divided into two ranges by the valley of Cœlo-Syria, through which the ancient Litany or Leontes river passes.—Pp. 22, 63.

LE-BO'NAH. Judges xxi, 19. The modern "Lubban," a village near Shiloh, twenty-five miles north of Jerusalem.

LE-ON'TES. The ancient Litany. See Lebanon.—P. 43.

LES'BOS. See Mitylene.

LIB'NAH. Josh. x, 20, 30; 2 Kings xix, 8. A city of Judah, the exact situation of which is not known.—P. 47.

LIB'Y-A. A country between Carthage and Egypt. The Lehabim or Lubim dwelt there. See Cyrene.—P. 8.

LY-CA-O'NI-A. Acts xiv, 6, 11. A district of Asia Minor, of which Iconium was capital, and Derbe and Lystra principal cities.

LYC'I-A. Acts xxvii, 5. The southwest province of Asia Minor. Patara and Myra principal cities.—P. 8.

LYD'DA. Acts ix, 32, 36, 38. A city of Palestine, fifteen miles from Joppa, and twenty-eight northwest from Jerusalem.

LYD'I-A. A division of Asia Minor.—P. 8.

LYS'TRA. See Lycaonia.—P. 84.

MA-CE-DO'NI-A. Acts xvi, 9; xix, 21; Rom. xv, 26. A country on the Ægean Sea, north of Greece. Macedonia was the original kingdom of Philip and Alexander. In the days of Christ and the apostles it was a Roman province. Principal cities, Amphipolis, Thessalonica, Neapolis, Apollonia, and Berea.—Pp. 8, 85.

MACH-PE'LAH. Gen. xxiii, 9, 17, 19; xxv, 9. The burial place of Abraham and his family at Hebron.—Pp. 20, 21, 30, 42.

MA'DI-A. See Media.

MAG'DA-LA. Matt. xv, 39. A town on the Sea of Galilee, four miles north of Tiberias, and eighty-two from Jerusalem.

MA-HA-NA'IM. Gen. xxxii, 2; 2 Sam. iv, 5–8; 1 Kings ii, 8. A town (site not ascertained) on the brook Jabbok, east of Jordan.—P. 59.

MAK-KE'DAH. Joshua x, 10, 16, 28; xv, 41. A cave about seventeen miles southwest from Jerusalem.—Pp. 42, 46, 60.

MAM'RE. See Hebron.

MA-NAS'SEH. Joshua xvii. 8. Half of this tribe was located east, the other half west of the Sea of Galilee and river Jordan.—Pp. 9, 47.

MA'ON. 1 Sam. xxiii, 19, 24, 25. A wilderness south of Ziph, to which David fled when the Ziphites betrayed him.—P. 57.

MA'RAH. Exodus xv, 23. A station of Israel between Suez and Sinai. —P. 37.

ME'DI-A. A country south and west of the Caspian Sea. It is bounded on the west by Assyria, on the south by Persia. It is little larger than Spain. The land rich, and skies proverbially beautiful. Principal city, Achmetha, or Ecbatana. Ezra vi, 2. Now called "Hamadan." Medes and Persians frequently spoken of in Scripture. Dan. v, 28; vi, 15; viii, 20.—Pp. 8, 16, 73.

ME-GID'DO. 1 Kings ix, 15; 2 Kings ix, 27. A town in the plain of Esdrelon or Megiddo, sixty-two miles north of Jerusalem.

ME-LI'TA. Acts xxviii, 1. The modern Malta, an island south of Sicily. —P. 85.

MEM'PHIS. Hosea ix, 6. "Noph." Isaiah xix, 13. Near Cairo, west of the Nile.—P. 28.

MER'I-BAH. The name of two fountains miraculously provided by

Moses: one at Rephidim, (Exodus xvii, 7,) the other in the desert of Sin, near Kadesh. Num. xx, 13, 24; Deut. xxxiii, 8.—P. 35.

ME'ROM, WATERS OF. Joshua ix, 5. Lake Huleh, north of Genesareth. It is about five miles long.—P. 47.

MES-O-PO-TA'MIA. The land "between the rivers" of Tigris and Euphrates. "Aram-Naharaim," meaning the same. "Padan-Aram." Gen. xxv, 20. The Arabs call it "El-Jesireh," or "the island." The land is now subject to Persia.—Pp. 8, 27, 41, 49, 70.

MID'I-AN. Exodus ii, 15, 16; 1 Kings xi, 18. A part of Arabia Petrea, southeast of the Dead Sea and land of Moab.—Pp. 27, 32, 49.

MIG'DOL. Exodus xiv, 2. Migdol, Pihahiroth, and Baal Zephon, were all near that part of the Red Sea crossed by the Israelites.—P. 37.

MI-LE'TUS. Acts xx, 15; 2 Tim. iv, 20. A city of Asia Minor, thirty miles south of Ephesus.—P. 85.

MIT-Y-LE'NE. Acts xx, 14. The capital of Lesbos, an island of the Ægean Sea, about eight miles from the coast of Asia Minor.—P. 85.

MIZ'PEH. "Watch-tower." One Mizpeh was in Gilead. Gen. xxxi, 43–55. The Mizpeh of Benjamin, where the people frequently assembled, (Josh. xviii, 26; Judges xx, 1; 1 Sam. vii, 5, 16,) is supposed to have stood on the site of Neby Samwil, less than five miles northwest of Jerusalem.—Pp. 53, 57, 61.

MIZ'RA-IM. See Egypt.

MO'AB. Num. xxi, 11–29; Josh. xiii, 32. Moab lay east of the Dead Sea, south of Arnon.—Pp. 41, 49, 54, 68.

MONTHS OF JEWISH YEAR.

1. *Nisan* or Abib. Neh. ii, 1; Exod. xiii, 4. Half of April and May.
2. *Iyar* or "second month." Num. ix, 11. Half of May and June.
3. *Sivan.* Esther viii, 9. Half of June and July.
4. *Tammuz.* Half of July and August.
5. *Ab* or "fifth month." Num. xxxiii, 38. Half of August and September.
6. *Elul.* Neh. vi, 15. Half of September and October.
7. *Tishri* or Tizri, or "Ethanan," or "seventh month." 1 Kings viii, 2. Half of October and November.
8. *Marcheshvan* or "Bul," or "eighth month." 1 Kings vi, 38. Half of November and December.
9. *Chisleu.* Half of December and January.
10. *Tebeth.* Esther ii, 16. Half of January and February.
11. *Shebat.* Zech. 1, 7. Half of February and March.
12. *Adar.* Esther iii, 7. Half of March and April.

MO-RI'AH. Gen. xxii, 2; 2 Chron. iii, 7. One of the hills on which Jerusalem is built.—Pp. 20, 21, 63.

MY'RA. See Lycia.—Pp. 84, 85.
MYS'IA. Acts xvi, 7, 8. A province of Asia Minor.—P. 8.

NAB'LOUS. See Shechem.
NA'IN. Luke vii, 11. A village of Galilee, southwest of Mount Tabor, sixty-nine miles from Jerusalem.—Pp. 79, 80.
NA'IOTH. 1 Sam. xix, 18–23. A place near Ramah.—P. 56.
NAPH'TA-LI. Josh. xix, 32–39; 2 Kings xv, 29. A northern tribe of Palestine.—P. 9.
NAZ'A-RETH. Matt. ii, 23. A pleasant town six miles northwest of Mount Tabor.—Pp. 76, 77.
NE-AP'O-LIS. See Macedonia.—P. 84.
NE'BO. See Abarim.—Pp. 23, 41.
NI-COP'O-LIS. Titus iii, 12. A city of Thrace near Macedonia.
NILE. See Egypt.
NIN'E-VEH. Gen. x, 11; 2 Kings xix, 36; Jonah, i, 2. See Assyria.—P. 16.
NO or NO-AMMON. Jer. xlvi, 25; Ezra xxx, 14. The same as Thebes on the Nile, six hundred miles from the Mediterranean Sea.
NOB. 1 Sam. xxi, 1; Isa. x, 32. A town near Jerusalem belonging to the priests.—P. 57.
NOD. See Enoch.—P. 13.
NOPH. See Memphis.

OL'I-VET. 2 Sam. xv, 30. Mount of Olives. Matt. xxi, 1. A mountain east of Jerusalem, separated from the city by the valley of Jehoshaphat.—Pp. 23, 82.
ON. See Bethshemesh and Heliopolis.—P. 29.
O'PHEL. 2 Chron. xxvii, 3; Neh. iii, 26, 27. A hill of Jerusalem south of Moriah.—P. 23.
O'PHIR. Gen. x, 29; Psa. xlv, 9. This land was probably with Sheba somewhere in Arabia.—P. 63.
OPH'RAH. A town of Benjamin near Bethel. Josh. xviii, 23. There was also an Ophra in Manasseh. Josh. vi, 11, 24.—P. 50.
O-RON'TES. A river of Syria flowing northward and emptying into the Mediterranean near Antioch, three hundred miles from Jerusalem.

PA'DAN-A'RAM. See Mesopotamia.—Pp. 21, 23.
PAL'ES-TI'NA. See Canaan and Lesson 3, Part I.—Pp. 9, 10, 11.
PAL-MY'RA. See Tadmor.—P. 64.
PAM-PHYL'I-A. Acts ii, 10; xxvii, 5. A southern province of Asia

Minor, between Cilicia and Lycia, of which Perga and Attalia were principal towns.—P. 8.

PAPH'LA-GO'NI-A. A northern province of Asia Minor between Bithynia and Pontus.—P. 8.

PA'PHOS. Acts xiii, 7. A city of Cyprus.

PA'RAN. Gen. xiv, 6; Num. x, 12; Deut. i, 1. The vast wilderness south of Palestine, reaching from Shur on the west to Mount Seir on the east.—P. 57.

PAR'THI-A. Acts ii, 9. A small mountainous district northeast of Media.—P. 8.

PAT'A-RA. See Lycia.—P. 85.

PA'THROS. Isa. xi, 11. See Egypt.

PAT'MOS. Rev. i, 9. A barren island in the Ægean Sea.—P. 86.

PE'OR. Num. xxiii, 28. A mountain in Moab.—P. 23.

PE-RE'A. The word means "the land on the other side." It comprised that part of Palestine east of Jordan. "It lay like a peninsula between three streams, being bounded on the north by the Jabbok, on the south by the Arnon, on the west by the Jordan." ALEXANDER.—Pp. 11, 81.

PER'GA. See Pamphylia.

PER'GA-MOS. Rev i, 11; ii, 12. A town of Mysia in Asia Minor, sixty-four miles north of Smyrna.—P. 86.

PER'SI-A. A country south and east of Susiana, bounded on the north by Parthia. It is about the size of France. Cyrus united Persia and Media about 500 B. C.—P. 73.

PHAR'PAR. See Abana.—P. 43.

PHE-NI'CI-A. A narrow strip of land between the Lebanon Mountains and the "Sea," about one hundred miles in length and twelve in width. Called "the coast of Tyre and Sidon," (Matt. xv, 21,) and "Syro-phenicia." Mark vii, 26.—Pp. 8, 67.

PHIL-A-DEL'PHI-A. Rev. i, 11. A city of Lydia in Asia Minor, seventy miles from Ephesus.—P. 86.

PHIL-IP'PI. Acts xvi, 12; Phil. i, 1. A city of Macedonia.—Pp. 84, 85.

PHIL-IS'TIA. Gen xxi, 32; xxvi, 1; Judges iii, 31. A country on the southwestern coast of Canaan. Its inhabitants came from Caphtor, (Crete) to which they had moved from Egypt. Gaza, Ashdod, Askalon, Gath, and Ekron (Joshua xiii, 3; Judges iii, 3) were principal cities of Philistia.—Pp. 9, 32, 54, 58.

PHRYG'I-A. Acts ii, 10; 1 Tim. vi, 21. An inland province of Asia Minor, south of Bithynia, and west of Cappadocia.—Pp. 8, 84.

PI-HA-HI'ROTH. Exod. xiv, 2, 9. See Migdol.—P. 37.

PIS'GAH. See Abarim.—P. 41.

PI-SID'IA. Acts xiii, 14. A division of Asia Minor. Antioch of Pisidia, its principal city.—P. 8.

PI'SON. Gen. ii, 11. A river of Armenia, probably the Halys, which empties into the Black Sea.—Pp. 3, 43.

PON'TUS. Acts ii, 9. A northeast province of Asia Minor.—P. 8.

PTOL-E-MA'IS. Acts xxi, 1. Accho. Judges 1, 31. Called by the French "St. Jean d'Acre." It is situated on the Mediterranean, north of Carmel.—P. 85.

PU-TE-O'LI. Acts xxviii, 13. A town of Italy.—P. 85.

QUAR-AN-TA'NI-A. A mountain near Jericho, supposed to be the "high mountain" on which Christ was tempted. Matt. iv, 8.—P. 23.

RA'HAB. Psa. lxxxvii, 4; Isaiah li, 9. See Egypt.

RA'MAH. Several Ramahs in Palestine. One referred to, Jer. xxxi, 15; Matt. ii, 8. This was probably near Bethlehem, and is not found. There was the Ramah of Samuel. 1 Sam. vii, 17; xxviii, 3. This is probably identical with Ramla, twenty-six miles northwest of Jerusalem.—Pp. 50, 53, 56, 57.

RA-ME'SES. Gen. xlvii, 11; Exodus i, 11; xii, 37. See Goshen. This was also the name of a city in Egypt, about thirty-seven miles from Suez.—Pp. 35, 36, 37, 39.

RA'MOTH-GIL'E-AD. Deut. iv, 43; Joshua xiii, 26. A city of refuge east of the Jordan, thirty-nine miles northeast from Jerusalem.—P. 48.

RED SEA. Exodus x, 19; Acts vii, 36. A sea between Africa and Arabia, fourteen hundred miles long, and one hundred and fifty wide. At its northern limits it is divided into two arms, inclosing the peninsula of Sinai. The western arm is the Gulf of Suez, where the Israelites crossed. The eastern arm is called Akabah, or Elanitic Gulf. Two cities, Elath and Ezion-geber, stood near the head of this gulf. Deut. xxviii; 1 Kings ix, 26–28.—Pp. 35, 37, 42.

RE-HO'BOTH. Gen. x, 11. A city of Assyria.

RE-PHA'IM. 2 Sam. v, 18–25. "Valley of Giants." Joshua xv, 8. A valley southwest of Jerusalem, reaching as far down as Bethlehem.—Pp. 11, 59.

RE-PHID'IM. Exodus xvii, 1; xix, 2. A station of the Israelites near Sinai.—Pp. 37, 38.

RE'SEN. Gen. x, 12. A city of Assyria.—P. 16.

REU'BEN. Num. xxxii, 29, 32, 37. A tribe of Israel east of Jordan.

RHE'GI-UM. A town in Italy.—P. 85.

RHODES. Acts xxi, 1. A celebrated and delightful island in the Mediterranean, south of Asia Minor.

RIM'MON. Judges xx, 45. A village and cliff or rock on which it is situated, about twelve miles north of Jerusalem.—P. 23.

ROME. The capital of the Roman empire.—Pp. 74, 85.

SA-BE'ANS. This term is applied to three different tribes: one from Ethiopia, another from Arabia Felix, (Joel iii, 8; Matt. xii, 42,) the third, a wandering tribe of Arabia Deserta. Job i, 15. There was a Sheba in Ethiopia, and another in Arabia.

SA'FED. The name of a high isolated peak and town in the tribe of Naphtali, northwest of Lake Genesareth, ninety-one miles from Jerusalem.—P. 23.

SAL'A-MIS. Acts xiii, 5. A town in Cyprus.

SALT SEA. See Dead Sea.

SA-MA'RI-A. The name of a city forty-two miles north of Jerusalem. Called after Shemer. 1 Kings xvi, 23, 24. Called by the Romans "Sebaste." Samaria was the name of the central province of western Palestine under the Romans.—Pp. 11, 66, 67, 71, 78, 79.

SA'MOS. Acts xx, 15. An island of the Ægean, one mile from the coast of Lydia.—P. 85.

SAM-O-THRA'CIA. Acts xvi, 11. An island in the northeast part of the Ægean.—P. 84.

SAR'DIS. Rev. i, 11; iii, 1, 4. The capital of ancient Lydia, in Asia Minor, sixty-seven miles east of Ephesus.—P. 86.

SA-REP'TA. Luke iv, 26. Zarephath. 1 Kings xvii, 9. A town on the Mediterranean Sea, between Tyre and Sidon, one hundred and forty miles from Jerusalem.—P. 67.

SE'IR. See Edom.—P. 22.

SE-LEU'CI-A. Acts xiii, 4. A city of Syria near Antioch, on the seacoast at the mouth of the Orontes.

SER'BAL. A mountain of Arabia Petrea, a few miles northwest of Sinai. Supposed by some to be the true Sinai.

SHA'RON. 1 Chron. xxvii, 29; Song of Sol. ii, 1. A fertile and beautiful plain on the sea between Joppa and Cesarea.—P. 42.

SHA'VA. See King's dale.—P. 26.

SHE'BA. See Sabeans.—P. 64.

SHE'CHEM. 1 Chron. vi, 67. Sichem. Gen. xii, 6. Sychar. John iv, 5. By the Romans "Neapolis," or "Nablous." It is about thirty-four miles from Jerusalem. "The whole valley" in which Shechem stands "is an enchanting scene of rivulets, gardens, olives and figs, and groves of various trees, and the best watered and most fertile and beautiful that we have seen at any time." OSBORN.—Pp. 18, 21, 27, 48, 66, 79.

SHE'NIR. See Hermon.—P. 22.

SHE'SHACH. Jer. xxv, 26; li, 41. Babylon.

SHI'LOH. Joshua xviii, 1; xxi, 2; 1 Sam. i, 3; 1 Kings ii, 27. A town in Ephraim, about twenty-five miles north of Jerusalem.—Pp. 48, 51.

SHI'NAR. See Babylonia.—P. 15.

SHUR. Gen. xvi, 7; Exod. xv, 22. A desert between Palestine and Suez, extending some distance down the eastern shores of the Suez Gulf. —P. 42.

SHU'SHAN. The chief city of Susiana, a small district between Persia and Babylonia. The winter residence of the Persian kings. Dan. viii, 2; Neh. i, 1; Esther i, 2, 5. Now called Shush.—Pp. 70, 71.

SID'DIM. Gen. xiv, 3, 8, 10. See Dead Sea.—P. 19.

SI'DON. Gen. x, 15; 1 Kings v, 6. Now "Saida," on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea.—Pp. 10, 16, 67, 80, 85.

SI'HOR, or SHI'HOR. The river Nile. Isa. xxiii, 3. In Josh. xiii, 3, it designates the "El-Arish," a stream or brook emptying into the Mediterranean Sea, below Gaza.—P. 43.

SIL'O-AM. John ix, 7–11. In the Tyropean valley, outside the walls of Jerusalem. It is fifty-three feet long, and eighteen wide.

SIM'E-ON. Josh. xix, 1–9. The tribal division between Judah and Philistia.

SIN. In Ezek. xxx, 16, a city of Egypt is referred to; in Exodus xvi, 1, and xvii, 1, it designates a desert in the Gulf of Suez.—Pp. 37, 42.

SI'NAI. See Horeb.—Pp. 23, 32, 25, 37, 38, 39, 42.

SIN'ITES. Gen. x, 17; 1 Chron. i, 15. A tribe of ancient Canaanites.

SI'ON. See Hermon.—P. 22.

SIR'I-ON. See Hermon.—P. 23.

SMYR'NA. Rev. ii, 8–11. A city of Asia Minor, forty-eight miles north of Ephesus.—P. 86.

SOD'OM. Gen. x, 19; xiii, 10. A city in the vale of Siddim.—Pp. 16, 19.

SPAIN. Rom. xv, 24–28.—P. 8.

SUC'COTH. Gen. xxxiii, 17. A place in Palestine. In Exod. xii, 37, it designates the first encampment of the Israelites after leaving Egypt.—Pp. 26, 36.

SY'CHAR. See Shechem.—P. 79.

SYR'A-CUSE. Acts xxviii, 12. A celebrated city in Sicily.—P. 85.

SYR'I-A. 2 Sam. viii, 5, 6; 1 Kings xi, 24, 25. Called "Aram," "the high land." An important country on the north and east of Palestine, of which Damascus was capital.—Pp. 8, 9, 74, 84.

SY'RO-PHE-NI'CI-A. Mark vii, 2–6. That part of Phenicia that was included in the Roman province of Syria. Elsewhere called "the coasts of Tyre and Sidon." Matt. xv, 21.—P. 80.

TAB'E-RAH. Num. xi, 3. A station of the Israelites.—P. 39.

TA'BOR. Josh. xix, 22; Judges iv, 6; Matt. xvii, 1. A mountain of Galilee, six miles southeast from Nazareth at the eastern extremity of the plain of Esdrelon.—Pp. 23, 26, 61, 81.

TAD'MOR. 1 Kings ix, 18. Called "Tamar," which is the Hebrew name for "Palm-tree." Greeks called it "Palmyra." Solomon built this city in the Syrian desert, where its ruins are now found, one hundred miles northeast of Damascus, and one hundred and seventy-five west of the Euphrates river.—P. 64.

TAR'SHISH. 1 Kings x, 22; 2 Chron. ix, 21; Ezra xxvii, 25. Some part of Spain.—P. 64.

TAR'SUS. Acts ix, 11; xi, 25. Chief city of Cilicia in Asia Minor. The birthplace of Paul.—P. 83.

TELL-HAT'TIN. A little hill in Zebulon, supposed to be the place where the "sermon on the mount" was preached; and "the city set on a hill" referred to is thought to have been Safed. See Safed.—Pp. 23, 79.

THESS'A-LO-NI'CA. See Macedonia.—P. 84.

THRA'CI-A. A country of Europe east of Macedonia, bounded on the east by the Black Sea.

THREE TAVERNS. Rom. xxviii, 15. A town in Italy.—P. 85.

TI-BE'RI-AS. See Cinnereth.—Pp. 78, 79.

TIM'NATH. Gen. xxxviii, 12. A town in Judah.

TIM'NATH-SE'RAH. Josh. xix, 50; xxiv, 30. The burial place of Joshua, about twenty miles northwest from Jerusalem.—Pp. 48, 51.

TIR'ZAH. Josh. xii, 24; 1 Kings xiv, 7. A village near Mount Ebal.—P. 66.

TO'PHET. 2 Kings xxiii, 10; Isa. xxx, 33. Same as valley of Hinnom.

TRACH-O-NI'TIS. See Bashan.—P. 11.

TRO'AS. Acts viii, 11; 2 Cor. ii, 12; 2 Tim. iv, 13. A seaport of Mysia in Asia Minor, about four miles from the supposed site of ancient Troy.—Pp. 84, 85.

TRO-GYL'LI-UM. Acts xx, 15. A town situated on a promontory of the same name in the southern part of Asia Minor.—P. 85.

TYRE. Isa. xxiii, 8; 1 Kings vii, 13. Hebrew word "Tsor" or "Tsur." Now called "Sur." Its ruins are on the sea-coast, thirty-two miles from Sidon, and forty-six south of Beyrout.—Pp. 59, 63, 66, 80, 85.

TY-RO-PE'AN. A valley in Jerusalem.—P. 42.

UR. Gen. xi, 28, 31; Neh. ix, 7. The birthplace of Abram in Mesopotamia.—Pp. 17, 18.

UZ. Job i, 1; Jer. xxv, 20. A country somewhere in Arabia.—P. 20.

ZAR'E-PHATH. See Sarepta.—P. 67.

ZE-BO'IM. Gen. x, 19; xiv, 2, 8. A city in the vale of Siddim.

ZEB'U-LON. Gen. xlvi, 14; Num. i, 30. A tribe of Israel located on the shores of Lake Genesareth.

ZEM'A-RITES. Gen. x, 18; 1 Chron. i, 16. Ancient tribe of Canaan.—P. 10.

ZE'RED or ZARED. Num. xxi, 12; Deut. ii, 13, 14. Called "the brook of the wilderness." Isa. xv, 7. A small brook of Arabia, emptying into the southeast part of the Dead Sea.—Pp. 40, 41.

ZI'DON. See Sidon.

ZIK'LAG. 1 Sam. xxvii, 6. A town where David resided at the time of Saul's death. It was thirty miles southwest of Jerusalem.—P. 58.

ZIN. Num. xiii, 12; xx, 1. A desert about the southeast shore of the Dead Sea.—P. 42.

ZION. 2 Sam. v, 7; 1 Kings viii, 1. One of the hills of Jerusalem.—Pp. 23, 69.

ZIPH. 1 Sam. xxiii, 13. A wilderness in Judah.—P. 57.

ZO'AN. Num. xiii, 22; Psa. lxxviii, 12, 13. A city in Egypt. One of the oldest in the world. Greek name, "Tanis." Now called by the Arabs "San."—Pp. 28, 34.

ZO'AR. Gen. xiii, 10; Deut. xxxiv, 3. A city near the southeast coast of the Dead Sea.—P. 9.

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